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U.S. Tightens Sanctions As Cuban Flood Slows

Rough Seas Discourage Raft Refugees And Give Clinton Respite From Crisis

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Thanks to stormy weather and high waves that discouraged Cubans from setting to sea, the Clinton administration got some relief Friday in the refugee crisis, but it met heavy criticism from Congress for tightening sanctions and refusing to hold broad talks with President Fidel Castro.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee criticized the administration's harsher policy toward Cuba, warning that it would backfire and produce a greater flow of refugees.

Those criticisms came as the administration announced details of its new policy to slash the flow of dollars and of American travelers going to Cuba. The regulations aim to squeeze the Castro regime by cutting off the flow of more than $100 million going from the United States to Cuba each year.

"The Cuban government will no longer have access to these U.S. dollars, which have so long helped to sustain the Castro regime," said R. Richard Newcomb, director of the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Under the regulations released Friday by the Treasury, Cuban-Americans, who can now travel freely to visit family members in Cuba, would only be allowed to go to Cuba in case of emergencies like terminal illness.

The rules also bar Americans or aliens in the United States from sending money to Cuba, unless they can demonstrate that it is for an emergency, like providing money so an elderly cousin can buy medicine.

In the best news for the administration since a torrent of refugees began pouring toward Florida early this month, the Coast Guard picked up just 17 Cubans Friday morning in the Straits of Florida.

After meeting late Thursday with State Department and National Security Council officials to discuss Cuba policy, several members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee attacked the administration's policy.

"The president's policy goes in the wrong direction," Claiborne Pell, the Rhode Island Democrat who is the committee's chairman, said in an interview. "We should reduce the embargo, because then Cubans will have less incentive to leave and come to Florida. By increasing the embargo, it's increasing the number who want to escape their regime."

He also criticized the administration for rejecting Mr. Castro's call to hold wide-ranging, high-level talks to defuse the crisis.

A group of former government officials

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Reuters

A young Cuban refugee is held by a friend following rescue by the U.S. Coast Guard after three days at sea.

Traders Cheer Cool Growth And Benign U.S. Inflation

Dow Soars by 51 Points And Dollar Climbs on Belief Rates Won't Rise

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The government's latest picture of the American economy showed it growing benignly on Friday, cheering the world's financial markets with the hope that a moderate expansion would dissuade the U.S. central bank from pushing up interest rates to cool inflation.

Wall Street spurted ahead so sharply that automatic trading curbs were imposed on the New York Stock Exchange, and the rush from abroad to get in on the action sent the dollar shooting up in New York by three pfennig against the Deutsche mark.

The Commerce Department's revised figures for the gross domestic product during the second quarter showed the economy growing at an annual rate of 3.8 percent — not much different from the preliminary estimate issued a month ago of 3.7 percent but as much as a half a percentage point lower than expected by financial analysts.

The government's revised data caught more of the late spring buildup in inventories by business, especially retailers, as consumers pursued a steady and relatively weak spending path after last fall's post-recession splurge.

Consumer spending rose by 1.4 percent during the period, a slight improvement over the earlier figure but far more sustainable than the spending rate of almost 4.5 percent during the fall and winter quarters. This left more goods on store shelves, so growth in inventories was adjusted upward to $56.3 billion from $54 billion. A reduction in inventories curtails, which holds down GDP growth in a statistically obscure relationship that is only vaguely understood by most traders.

Inflation continued to be moderate, measured at 2.9 percent. This was clearly good news for bond markets, where volatility this year has made stock markets nervous.

The underlying question posed by the data, said John Williams, chief economist of Bankers Trust, is whether the U.S. economy will level off before it reaches capacity, or will it hit the wall and force the Federal Reserve Board to raise short-term interest rates this autumn.

The Fed has pushed up rates several times this year, beginning Feb. 4 and most recently on Aug. 17. These tightening moves increase the cost of loans, dampening demand for credit and thus slowing economic growth to what the central bank hopes will be a noninflationary level.

On Friday, the financial markets bet on the benign economic scenario that does not require Fed tightening.

Bond markets firmed in the United States and Europe. Interest yields on the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond fell on Friday to 7.48 percent, from 7.53 percent.

Lower interest rates meant that the computerized black boxes, which determine big institutional stock trades sent buy signals, even though a slower economy eventually will mean smaller stock dividends.

Demand for stock was further exaggerated by professional traders who have sold more than a billion stocks short this year in a bet that Wall Street's decline will continue. If they are wrong, they will have to pay more to buy stock they don't own.

The stock market immediately took off, with the the Dow Jones industrial average jumping 27 points within the first half-hour of trading and then advancing steadily through the morning more 50 points, setting off the stock exchange's trading curbs. The index closed 51.16 points higher, at 3,881.05 in New York.

A few European markets were still open, and in London and Paris they moved up sharply in sympathy.

At the heart of all this movement was the effect of the inventory numbers in holding down growth in GDP. What the inventory numbers measure is essentially a change in the rate of growth, and no one really can tell whether inventories have risen because businesses have bought more goods in the hope of selling them or are simply stuck with them because they guessed wrong about future sales.

Could the higher inventories imply a

See ECONOMY, Page 10

Gore Denies U.S. Is Seeking to Impose World Abortion Right

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States wants to modify the plan of action to be debated at the world population conference in Cairo next month to refute "outrageous allegations" that the document attempts to establish a worldwide right to abortion, Vice President Al Gore said.

"The United States has not sought, does not seek and will not seek an international right to abortion," Mr. Gore said emphatically in a news conference Thursday at the National Press Club.

Various religious and political groups have waged an increasingly vociferous campaign against the meeting, which is sponsored by the United Nations, because they fear it will lead to abortion services becoming more widely available around the world. As Mr. Gore noted, 173 countries already permit abortion under at least limited circumstances.

Some countries in Africa are making progress on family planning. Page 5.

The vice president said the proposed alterations to the plan's language represented no change in the administration's policy. But some critics, including a member of the Vatican's delegation to the Cairo conference, interpreted it as a move toward compromise. The draft plan of action, which would not be binding in any case, already said, "Women should have ready access to quality health-care services that include reliable information, counseling and medical care to enable them to terminate pregnancies in those cases where it is allowed by law, if they so decide."

Despite the plan's recognition that abortion laws differ among countries, critics have long contended that the Clinton administration was trying to push the Cairo document toward a more aggressive position on abortion.

Some, for example, cite a cable that the State Department sent to its ambassadors in March saying: "The United States believes that access to safe, legal, and volun-

See GORE, Page 5

Japan Carmakers Go Back to Their Basics

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOYOTA CITY, Japan — As part of its quality testing, Toyota Motor Corp. used to require that sunroofs on its automobiles be opened and closed 1,500 times in a room cooled to 30 degrees below zero centigrade.

Then it occurred to the company that few people opened their sunroofs even once when it was that cold outside.

To cut costs, the required testing has been reduced to 500 times at a temperature of only 20 degrees below zero.

The modification might seem trivial, but it is part of a broader change of mind-set that is sweeping through Japan's largest car company and through the rest of the nation's auto industry.

After years of building fancier and more expensive cars, Japanese automakers are being forced to move back toward less expensive vehicles with fewer frills and less obsessive attention to detail, a shift that they contend will not compromise basic quality or reliability.

"With excessive standards, we designed overengineered cars," said Akihiro Wada, a senior managing director at Toyota. A few years ago, he said, "we had a philosophy that as long as we made good-quality vehicles, no matter how expensive they were, people would be satisfied."

Now, however, the first expression out of a Japanese auto executive's mouth is likely to be "value for money." In a sense, Japan's automobile companies, which first made their mark with low-priced but reliable vehicles, are returning to their roots.

The new philosophy has found its expression in a series of relatively inexpensive vehicles that have been introduced in Japan in the last few months.

Toyota's new small sport-utility vehicle, known as the RAV 4 and made on a lightly automated assembly line here, is considered to be the first embodiment of the new approach by Japan's largest car company.

Other newly introduced inexpensive

See AUTOS, Page 4

Was Pilot's Life Rosy or Not?

Doubts Raised on Suicide Finding in Air Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RABAT, Morocco — The deaths of a pilot and his 43 passengers and crew members took on an air of mystery Friday. His relatives and friends described the pilot as a happy man who would not have committed suicide, yet the official investigation said no explanation was possible except a deliberate decision to ram his plane into the side of a mountain.

"My son is sane," the mother of the pilot told the Rabat daily L'Opinion. "He cannot commit suicide, much less kill anyone, because he loves everyone."

"He has no problems, family or otherwise," said Amina bent Tayeb, the mother of the pilot, Younes Khyati.

An official inquiry into the crash said no technical problems could be found.

"The only reason for the accident is the deliberate desire of the captain, who switched off the automatic pilot and hurled the aircraft at the ground," the head of the inquiry, Mohammed Moufid, said at a news conference Thursday night.

It was a "deliberate decision to commit suicide," he said.

But relatives and friends said that Mr. Khyati, 32, had planned to marry at the end of the year and was due to be promoted. He had even purchased furniture for a new home.

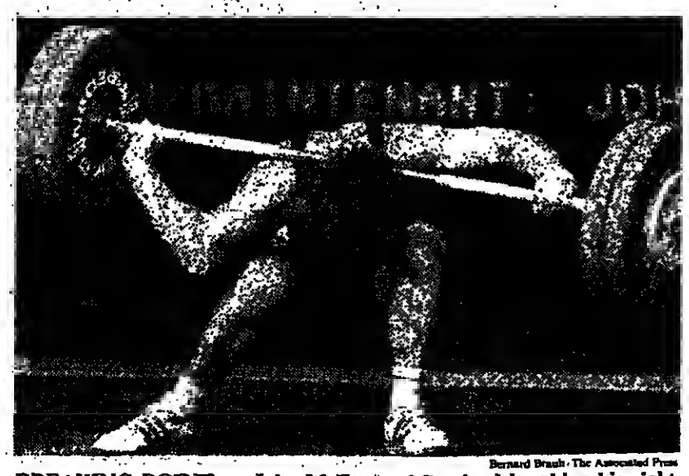
"These are things that would generally make someone feel life was rosy," Mustapha Ouakine, head of the Moroccan air crew union, Personnel Navigant et Technique, said in an interview with French radio.

The twin-engine ATR-42 belonging to Royal Air Maroc crashed in the Atlas Mountains 10 minutes after takeoff from the southern seaside resort of Agadir at sunset on Aug. 20 on a flight to Casablanca.

Mr. Moufid, who is also director of civil aviation at the Ministry of Transportation, said the suicide conclusion

See PILOT, Page 4

Klosk



Bernard Brault / The Associated Press

BREAKING POINT — John McEwan of Scotland breaking his right arm in the weight-lifting event at the Commonwealth Games. Page 19.

Progress Reported on IRA Talks

BELFAST (Reuters) — Members of an Irish-American peace delegation said talks they held on Friday with the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, would advance the cause of peace in Northern Ireland "in a very constructive direction."

"We hope that the input that we have given will move that process forward," said the delegation leader, Bruce Morrison. "We believe that it will and we are very encouraged by what we heard here today that the process is moving in a very constructive direction."

Up and Coming

An occasional series about the names in tomorrow's headlines.

In a nation where economists fit the description of éminences grises, Michael Köhne is anything but — at least, not yet. A profile, in Monday's Trib.

Hopes Fading for Clinton's Health Push

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the Senate tottered toward a two-week recess, even a big victory on the crime bill did relatively little to lift flagging spirits in the White House about the health care legislation which President Bill Clinton has made the centerpiece of his administration.

Mr. Clinton said Thursday that he did not consider the legislation dead, and added that he did not think the recess would kill it.

But it is very sick, and there is no effort to hide that fact among the people who have labored for two years to fashion a new health care system.

In fact, the president and his advisers have decided to rethink their situation while Congress, and many of them, are on vacation.

Having scaled back his bottom-line demand from a system that would provide universal care to one that makes decisive progress in that direction, the president must now consider whether he would accept an incremental bill achieving much less or whether, as he promised not too long ago, he would veto it.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Speaker Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said this week that he could settle for a bill providing progress on insurance-law changes — something, as he said, "that can pass and make significant, if initial, steps toward the goals of coverage, avoidance of cost-shifting, maintenance of all quality, all those things."

A number of senators, both Republican and Democratic, tend to agree with him.

Mr. Clinton does not appear to have reached that point yet. But in discussions in recent days, he and his aides are reported to have been asking one another questions about some of the measures that might be attainable in September, if indeed anything can be attained.

Among them: Does this do more harm

See BILL, Page 4

A Light-Hearted, Light-Weighted London-Paris Flight

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Moments out of Heathrow International Airport in London and still well short of the English Channel, the stinging rain that had drenched the fliers, in open cockpits, turned into impenetrable cloud, a wall of weather down to the deck.

A single plane slipped through, but the other 17 aircraft swung into line as the flight leader circled once and then led them down to land on a grassy field in Kent, bumping to a halt not far from grazing sheep.

"That's the way they did it in 1919!" the flight leader, Brian Milton, shouted enthusiastically about the forced landing. "When the weather socked in, they set down in a field to wait it out — something most planes can't do any longer."

It seemed a long way to La Coupole, the Paris restaurant that was their final goal, but even in the dripping grass, the expedition clung to its plan of duplicating the first regular London-Paris air service 75 years ago.

Because the Aug. 25 date coincided with the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Paris, the pilots and journalist passengers planned to join those festivities, perhaps with a forbidden flight past the Eiffel Tower.

The re-creation had two other goals. One was promoting a charitable cause, the Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund, a London organization that finances specialized nursing.

But the pilots, who cared enough to pay for their own fuel, were also setting a new standard for their aircraft, microlights. These craft are plastic-and-canvas doodlebugs, each with an engine scarcely larger than a big lawnmower.

An outgrowth of powered hang-gliding, they offer enthusiasts a taste of flying at its purest, soaring with the weather free of the metal tube that insulates commercial airliners.

For Mr. Milton, a television producer and aviation historian, microlights offer the best of aviation's future and its past. Cheap and practical, these tiny craft are so versatile that almost one private aircraft in five in Britain today is a microlight.

At the same time, microlights incarnate flying's heroic past by matching old records with modern courage: Mr. Milton himself flew one to Australia, and an old Etonian who was also on the Macmillan Flight flew solo to South Africa, two classic Empire destinations.

The expedition started on a heartwarming note for microlighters when Heathrow's frequency crackled with the voice of a 747 captain sounding as though a UFO had trespassed in his air lane: "I think I just saw a microlight."

The air-traffic controller replied silkily: "That's affirmative, speedbird. There are 23 microlight aircraft de-

See CROSSING, Page 4

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	1.400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Réunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	960 CFA	Senegal	960 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS
Italy	2.600 Lire	Tunisia	1.000 Din
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 35,000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Lebanon	US$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.10

Dow Jones
Up
51.16
3881.05

Trib Index
Down
0.39%
116.81

The Dollar

New York.	Fri. close	previous close
DM	1.5745	1.5425
Pound	1.531	1.5585
Yen	100.45	99.78
FF	5.392	5.2885

Returning Jews Take Fond Last Look at Lodz Ghetto

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

LODZ, Poland — For three days this week, Lodz was once more filled with the wailing sounds of klezmer music and Yiddish songs. Men with beards and hats once again strolled down Piotrkowska Street. Cries of "*Mazel tov!*" filled the air as a rabbi hammered a shiny new mezuzah into a doorway at Revolution of 1905 Street. And Jews again lined Lutomierska Street, unrestrained by ghetto walls.

Fifty years ago this month, the Germans cleared out all but about 800 of the Lodz ghetto's 220,000 Jews, deporting to Auschwitz the 80,000 or so who had not already been gassed or died of starvation or disease. By war's end, all but 10,000 of them, remnants of what had been, after Warsaw, the second-largest Jewish site in Europe, had perished.

This week, 200 former ghetto dwellers returned to Lodz, many for the first time, most for probably the last. They came from Israel, the United States, Germany, England, Sweden, and, in a few cases, from only a few blocks away. They are the survivors of postwar anti-Jewish campaigns in Poland, which purged Lodz of all but a handful of the Jews who returned here after 1945.

Most of the visitors were around 70 — old enough half a century ago to be sent to Lodz's factories for the German military rather than to the crematories of Chelmno, but young enough now to make the arduous trip home. Most are short, their growth stunted by meager rations during adolescence. But most seem tough, just as they were tough enough to last a year in Auschwitz after four years in Poland's first and final ghetto.

Until the Germans arrived, Lodz was Poland's most Jewish city. A third of its residents, including many of the magnates whose textile mills and palaces still stand here, were Jews. So were its most famous sons, like Arthur Rubinstein. But aside from the ornate, largely derelict Jewish cemetery, where 135,000 people who died before 1940 rest beneath wobbly headstones and the 50,000 who perished in the ghetto lie in unmarked graves, almost nothing explicitly Jewish remains.

Still, Jews returning here at least have the luxury of seeing much of what they left behind. While the war leveled Warsaw, much of the 19th-century splendor of Lodz remains.

One of the returnees was Dr. Helena Zymler-Svantesson, a pediatrician in Lund, Sweden. Along with Dr. Helena Bergson, one of the 887 Jews still in the ghetto when the Russians arrived, she read the historic marker where the Gestapo headquarters once stood, then crossed Zgierska Street to the Baluty market. There, vendors sell vegetables, shoes, and compact disks where Mordachai Chaim Rumkowski, chairman of the ghetto's Jewish council and among the last to be sent to Auschwitz, had his offices.

Proceeding along scruffy streets where young boys now smoke cigarettes and play soccer, Dr. Zymler-Svantesson found the room at No. 13 Mlynarska Street she shared with her parents, brother, and an elderly couple from Vienna.

Dr. Zymler-Svantesson seemed stunned by the sight of her old quarters. The spell was broken only when she spotted a young mother and her baby in the courtyard outside. "You see children everywhere; that's the only good thing," she said.

The Germans killed over 90 percent of Poland's 3.3 million Jews, and no one is quite sure how many remain. The guesses range from 7,000 to 40,000, depending on whether one includes people of Jewish ancestry. But certain facts are clear. Poland's only kosher butcher, for instance, can meet the Jews' monthly demand for meat by killing a single cow.

But in Lodz as elsewhere, there is a micro-renaissance, captured Monday when Rabbi Michael Schudrich of the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation nailed a mezuzah at the organization's new Jewish youth center here. Beforehand, Simcha Keller — formerly Krzysztof Skowronski — sang "*Ani Maamin*," or "I Believe," the prayer dealing with the coming of the Messiah that many Jews chanted as they entered the gas chambers, while 15 other young Lodz residents, many with the fair coloring of Poles but all identifying themselves as Jews, looked on.

Until recently, the Jews of Lodz seemed largely unmourned here. But Poland is experiencing a wave of philo-Semitism. Katarzyna Pospieszynskiej's kosher cookbook, with its recipes for chopped chicken liver and herring, has sold 200,000 copies. Liquor stores sell at least eight brands of kosher vodka. Lodz's city fathers strived mightily to welcome the visitors, speaking of Jewish contributions to the city, of restoring Jewish property, of combating Holocaust revisionism.

WORLD BRIEFS

German Rightist Party's Head to Quit

BONN (AFP) — The head of Germany's extreme rightist Republican Party, Franz Schönhuber, is planning to step down this fall but is not now planning to withdraw from politics, his office said Friday.

Mr. Schönhuber will remain in his post until after the Oct. 16 general elections and will officially resign at his party's annual conference at the end of November or early December, a spokeswoman said. Mr. Schönhuber, 71, who has led the party since 1983, wants to see the presidency handed over to someone younger, she said.

The announcement came three days after Interior Minister Manfred Kanther ordered tighter surveillance on the party's activities and accused it of slipping toward extremism. The Republicans have so far been qualified as "rightist radicals" and are not officially considered "hostile to the constitution."

Algerian Militants Declare a Regime

PARIS (AFP) — The Armed Islamic Group, the most hard-line of the underground Islamic fundamentalist movements in Algeria, announced the formation on Friday of an alternative government.

The group said its leader, Sharif Gousmi, also known as Abu Abdallah Ahmed, would head the so-called Califate government. A cabinet of 11 ministers named in a communication to Agence France-Presse included Ali Belhadj, the second-in-command of the rival militant Islamic Salvation Front. Mr. Belhadj is currently in detention. The prime minister was listed as Mohammed Said, a former Islamic Salvation Front official who went over to the Armed Islamic Group last month.

In Morocco, meanwhile, the government said Friday that Algerian nationals would be required to obtain visas for visits. The announcement was made after the arrest of two Algerians who were described by the Interior Ministry as "members of an armed group." The two men were arrested Thursday at Fez, the ministry said.

Malaysia Moves Against Islamic Sect

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — The government gave police sweeping powers on Friday to crack down on a banned Islamic sect and said its members would be caned if they were convicted by Islamic courts.

The action by the Home Affairs Ministry follows a ban Aug. 5 on the group Al Arqam imposed by the state-controlled Fatwa Council, the supreme Islamic body in Malaysia.

It is also a powerful blow against the messianic sect, which authorities fear could cause disunity among Malaysia's majority Malays, who are almost all Muslims. Al Arqam officials said that within hours after the action was announced, the police arrested at least five of its members.

Vietnamese at Risk in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH (AP) — An immigration law passed unanimously by the National Assembly on Friday fails to clarify the status of thousands of ethnic Vietnamese residents who live in legal limbo.

The new law includes provisions for the deportation and expulsion of aliens, which human rights groups fear would allow the arbitrary or mass expulsion of long-term foreign residents, such as the Vietnamese.

Several hundred thousand Vietnamese live in Cambodia. Authorities often disregard their claims to citizenship even when they have been settled here for several generations. The Vietnamese are the subject of widespread suspicion and discrimination, because Cambodians fear that Vietnam seeks to annex their country.

Kohl Rival Sidesteps Plutonium Accusation

Reuters

BONN — Rudolf Scharping, leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, appeared to back down on Friday from accusations by a senior aide that the German government had staged a spectacular seizure of smuggled plutonium.

Mr. Scharping declined to say whether he believed the accusation, saying only that questions remained about an undercover police operation that netted illegal plutonium at Munich airport two weeks ago.

Germans have been shocked by four seizures of atomic contraband in as many months, raising the specter of a "nuclear mafia" trading in stolen plutonium and uranium from the former Soviet bloc.

The Social Democrats' campaign manager, Günter Verheugen, drew angry denials from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government on Thursday after he said the Munich case looked like a campaign stunt before the October elections.

Mr. Verheugen said the plutonium seizure had been an attempt at scaremongering intended to give the government an internal and foreign policy success before the election.

Asked by reporters if he supported Mr. Verheugen's claim, Mr. Scharping answered: "Everything that can be said about this has already been said.

"We maintain that open questions remain which the government must answer."

Mr. Scharping and his party's parliamentary expert on security issues, Ulrich Maurer, said the government must explain why undercover police posing as nuclear buyers waited until the plutonium was brought into Germany before seizing the load.

Bavarian state police who ran the operation captured 300 grams (10.5 ounces) of highly toxic plutonium from couriers on a flight from Moscow. Undercover agents had asked suspected nuclear dealers to supply a sample of their wares.

Nuclear Accident in Japan

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A nuclear power plant in northwestern Japan sharply cut its generating capacity early Friday when a pump that helps circulate cooling water stopped working. A company official said there was no fear of radiation leakage at the plant, near Kanazawa.

Agence France-Presse

PROTEST PARALYZES BOMBAY — Supporters of the Bharatiya Janata Party fleeing a police charge Friday in Bombay. The police were responding to stoning of buses during a general strike called over the slaying of the Hindu party's local leader, Ramdas Nayak. The strike virtually paralyzed Bombay, closing India's biggest stock exchange.

Thais Charge Iranian in Bomb Attempt

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — After a five-month investigation into an attempted truck bombing here, Thai authorities are pressing charges against a suspected Iranian terrorist, but have released two other Iranians for lack of evidence.

The three men were arrested in June in southern Thailand on suspicion of involvement in making a powerful truck bomb that officials say was apparently intended to blow up the Israeli Embassy in a suicide mission in March. The mission evidently was foiled by a minor traffic accident.

A similar bomb caused extensive damage last year at the World Trade Center in New York. Intelligence sources said there was no evidence that the attempted bombing here was connected to that attack, but they could not rule out a link to other bombings, possibly including one in Argentina on July 18 that destroyed the Buenos Aires offices of two Jewish groups and killed nearly 100 people.

An Iranian identified as Hossein Shahriarifar pleaded not guilty in a Bangkok court Aug. 18 to several charges in connection with the truck bomb, including murder, robbery and illegal possession of explosives and firearms.

The accused, who has also been identified as Hossein Dasjiri, is suspected by Thai police to be a militant Muslim fundamentalist implicated in other acts of terrorist violence in various countries during the past two years.

He was arrested June 3 in Hat Yai, southern Thailand, with two other Iranians, identified as Babak Taheri and Basr Kazemi. They were released Aug. 16 for lack of evidence connecting them to the truck bomb. At least one other Iranian is still being sought, the police said.

A Thai government prosecutor has charged that Mr. Shahriarifar and one or more accomplices built a massive bomb by packing a one-ton steel water tank with plastic explosive and a large amount of ammonium nitrate fertilizer mixed with diesel fuel. The bomb that devastated the World Trade Center in February 1993 also used ammonium nitrate.

The tank was loaded into the back of a six-wheel rented truck and wired to the truck battery via a switch on the dashboard, the police said.

The bomb was discovered after a man of Middle Eastern appearance in his 30s bumped into a couple of motorcycles beside a department store in central Bangkok while driving the truck March 11. When the motorcycle owners demanded compensation, the man offered them a wad of foreign currency, which they refused. An argument ensued, and the man fled on foot, abandoning the truck.

Police officers drove the vehicle to a police station, where it sat for a week before the owner went to claim it. It was only then that police checked the water tank and found the bomb inside, along with the battered body of a Thai driver for the rental agency. Both his arms had been broken, and he had apparently been strangled with a rope.

Attorney General Opas Arunin said last week that witnesses recalled seeing Mr. Shahriarifar and the driver, Chom Thila, purchase the water tank that was used to hold the bomb.

At the time of the accident, the truck appeared to be heading toward the Israeli Embassy about 230 meters (250 yards) away. Officials said it was also possible, but less likely, that it was on its way to the U.S. Embassy by a circuitous route necessitated by one-way traffic.

Earlier that day, demonstrators had gathered at the Israeli Embassy to protest the Feb. 25 massacre by an Israeli settler of at least 29 Muslim worshippers at a mosque in the West Bank town of Hebron. The authorities speculated that the bomb may have been intended as retaliation for that attack.

Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Pitsuwan said that as a result of the attempted truck bombing and previous warnings about international terrorist activity in Thailand, there had been closer consultations and information exchanges with foreign governments lately.

"We are on full alert against terrorists and acts of terrorism," he said.

Iran so far has not commented on the case here. But on Wednesday, the state-run Tehran radio demanded that the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, apologize to Iran for having accused it of involvement the bombing last month in Argentina.

In Argentina, an investigating judge has issued arrest warrants for four Iranian diplomats, but the attorney general has said the evidence against them is insufficient. Iran has denied any role in the bombing, which remains unsolved.

Murayama, In Hanoi, Supports Reforms

Agence France-Presse

HANOI — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama wrapped up the first visit to Vietnam by a Japanese prime minister on Friday by signaling Japan's growing role in regional affairs and its backing for Hanoi's economic reforms.

Mr. Murayama expressed his backing for Vietnam's plans to join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, a move that Tokyo says it believes will aid development and bring an end to Hanoi's decades of isolation.

But he rebuffed complaints from Vietnamese leaders that Japan, Vietnam's largest trading partner and aid donor, has not been an enthusiastic investor, saying that it was up to Hanoi to create the right conditions for private companies.

Mr. Murayama met Friday with President Le Duc Anh and the Communist Party general secretary, Do Muoi, who he invited to visit Japan in the near future as a guest of the government.

Mr. Do would be the first serving Communist Party chief invited to Japan for an official visit as a guest of the government, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The 24-hour visit to Vietnam focused on economic issues and gave Mr. Murayama a break from the anger about Japan's wartime history, which dominated a stay in Manila, where demonstrators demanded compensation for women forced into prostitution by Imperial troops.

Mr. Murayama expressed his remorse for wartime atrocities and colonial rule to Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, who said the Vietnamese "had closed the door on the past" and now only wanted to develop better relations with Japan.

Aid and cultural links have been the center of discussions, with the signature of five accords on grant aid worth more than $73 million and an agreement to allow Japanese peace corps workers to teach here.

Japan, already Vietnam's largest aid donor and trading partner, pledged further assistance to develop infrastructure here, a key obstacle to investment by foreign companies. Aid and loans were resumed in 1992 after a 14-year suspension following Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

After decades of cool relations, ties between the two countries have improved in recent years, but Japan has pushed for faster development of infrastructure and the legal system as well as a greater openness.

Tokyo has avoided raising the issue of human-rights abuses by Vietnam, which was not discussed during Mr. Murayama's talks, but it has been openly critical of bureaucratic snags that have held up aid and investment.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Delta to Ban Trans-Atlantic Smoking

NEW YORK (AFP) — Delta Air Lines is banning smoking on all trans-Atlantic flights starting next year.

Other airlines have been offering a few smoke-free flights on a handful of routes, but Delta is the first U.S. airline to ban smoking in such a large international market. Delta, with more than 250 daily flights across the Atlantic, became one of the largest U.S. carriers to Europe when it bought routes from Pan American World Airways.

Iran Air started a weekly air link between Tehran and Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on Friday. *(AFP)*

Four small bombs exploded in Ajaccio, Corsica, on Friday, the latest in a string of attacks on the Mediterranean island, where separatists want independence from France. No one was hurt, and there was little damage. *(Reuters)*

The number of visitors to Northern Ireland increased 1 percent in 1993, led by a 16 percent increase from North America. *(AP)*

Amsterdam's Schiphol International Airport will play host to a conference on pickpocketing this fall. Airport officials from Frankfurt, Brussels and London are expected to exchange ideas on how to thwart and arrest airport pickpocket gangs. *(AP)*

Hundreds of Lebanese Army recruits, armed with shovels and rakes, have come to the rescue of many of the country's tourist sites, which are overrun with weeds. They began by cleaning up the temples of Jupiter and Bacchus in Baalbek and will move on to ruins in Byblos and Tyre and ancient sites newly uncovered in downtown Beirut. *(AFP)*

Belgrade Bars Serbian Refugee Vote on Peace Plan

Reuters

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia blocked Bosnian Serbian refugees on Friday from voting in a referendum this weekend on an international peace plan.

The Bosnian Serbian press agency SRNA said Yugoslavia had refused to grant approval for voting on its soil. The Bosnian Serbs had already announced plans for voting in refugee camps and hospitals throughout Yugoslavia.

For most refugees, wearied by living far from home and dependent on charity, the referendum Saturday and Sunday now means watching from afar.

"Whatever happens I just want the war to end," said Sreten Kuljanin, a former railway worker, whose five months in a Bosnian prison camp make him seem older than his 64 years.

Yugoslavia's decision to prevent Mr. Kuljanin and the rest of the quarter of a million Serbian refugees from Bosnia from voting was not a surprise, given Belgrade's description of the referendum as a fraud.

The leadership in Pale, the Bosnian Serbian stronghold outside Sarajevo, said it would still try to organize voting abroad, in communities in the United States and Canada.

Belgrade has demanded that Pale accept the international peace plan, saying that the vote makes the 11 million Serbs in Yugoslavia hostage to the whims of the million and a half Serbs of Bosnia, and it has cut off trade, telephone and diplomatic links.

The referendum has been called by the Pale leadership to back its repeated rejection of the latest peace plan, which would divide Bosnia roughly in half between a federation of Muslims and Croats and their Serbian foes.

The Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, has predicted that the vote will result in nearly unanimous rejection of the deal.

Extortion Gang Threatens Newsweek's Moscow Bureau

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW — An armed gang threatened the Moscow staff of Newsweek this week and ordered them to pay for their "protection" service, a journalist with the weekly magazine said Friday.

The three men, one of them armed, stopped a car driven by a Newsweek journalist on his way back from the Moscow airport and threatened the driver with a pistol, forcing him to drive them to the Newsweek office.

"They were talking of protection money all the time," the interim bureau chief, Andrew Nagorski, said.

The men only left after being promised their demands would be met and ordering one of the employees to pay them a one ruble token payment, taken as a sign that the business had come under the *krycha*, or roof, of one of Moscow's emerging mafia groups.

"Nothing indicated that they knew what Newsweek is," Mr. Nagorski said. "One of the reasons that we have gone public" with it is to show that "we will not be intimidated."

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THE AMERICAS / BRINGING HOME THE BACON

Senators Got Election-Year Message on the Crime Bill

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the end, the days of congressional rancor over whether the crime bill had too much pork did not matter.

The overriding concern for Democrats and some Republicans was simpler: returning home with something to show on what voters consider the nation's most pressing issue.

"The telephones in the state of Delaware are ringing off the hook," Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Democrat from that state who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, told his colleagues on the floor this past week.

"They are not talking about pork or pork chops or anything else. They are saying: 'Pass the crime bill. Give me 100,000 cops, build more prisons, and get on with it.' "

That imperative led both sides to pull back from the brink every time they reached it. The vote for final approval in the Senate was 61 to 38.

The bill survived only because the Democrats caved in on many elements. And the Republicans who broke ranks were ultimately not willing to risk killing the bill for fear of being labeled *obstructionist*.

John Duricka/The Associated Press

Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, right, and the majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, after the crime vote.

They wanted to be able to campaign as crime-fighters, too.

The only Democratic senator who voted against the bill was Richard C. Shelby of Alabama, who frequently sides with Republicans.

Both sides could take comfort in the notion that the provisions at issue in the fighting of the last two weeks will probably not matter much to voters angry about congressional gridlock.

"People don't follow the details," said Senator Jeff Bingaman, Democrat of New Mexico, who is running for re-election this year. "They don't know what's precisely in the crime bill, but my sense is there's support for trying something new."

Ann F. Lewis, a Democratic strategist, said: "This enables Democratic members to go back and say: 'We fought for this bill. We achieved it. We won it. In the end, we produced something you wanted us to do.'

"In a year in which public skepticism of incumbents is very high, it is increasingly important for incumbents to come home with real-life achievements."

Bill McInturff, a Republican pollster, argued that the Democrats would reap no advantage in November.

"They're not going to score a breakthrough against the Republicans because of the crime bill," he said. "It's not a point of contrast between the two parties."

Republicans who fought the legislation insisted that their stubborn opposition was grounded in genuine concern that the bill was crammed with misguided social-welfare programs. They asserted before the vote that they were oot afraid of being blamed for scuttling the bill.

"If that happens," said Sena-

The Republicans wanted to be able to campaign as crime-fighters, too.

tor Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, who is seeking re-election this year, "we would be happy to take credit for killing this bill."

William Kristol, a Republican theoretician, had warned party leaders in a memorandum not to give in to election-year pressures.

"Republicans can only make progress in reframing the national political debate in ways that benefit our party and its principles if we are willing to endure charges of partisanship and gridlock," he wrote.

But that advice was too risky to hold the Republicans together. So now that the bill is poised to become law, Haley Barbour, the Republican Party chairman, offered a taste of how his party will frame the issue in coming weeks.

"In November," he said, "Americans will have a chance to vote for or against the members of Congress who think the answer to our crime problem is spending billions more for social welfare on top of the scores of billions we already spend. Democrats won't like that answer."

One Democrat who is up for re-election and has not been afraid to vote against his president, Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, believes otherwise.

"This is all coming from the community," he said of the outpouring for a bill. "Police chiefs, sheriffs. Maybe the conference committee didn't get it quite right. But Congress got it right: The American people are saying with crime, 'Do something!' "

The handful of Republicans who bucked their party got the message. Senator William V. Roth Jr. of Delaware, who opposed a crime measure in 1990, said he favored one this time because "crime in Delaware has seen an incredible, and even frightening, increase."

Judge Rejects Simpson Lawyers' Demand for Blood Samples

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Prosecutors do not have to provide blood samples immediately for DNA tests by O. J. Simpson's defense, even though the murder investigation was "a picture of confusion, miscommunication and noncommunication," a Superior Court judge ruled Friday.

Judge Lance A. Ito said prosecutors had showed that it was "reasonably necessary" for them to perform multiple genetic tests before giving any of the evidence to the defense.

The judge ordered the prosecution to proceed with DNA testing "in as conservative a manner as is scientifically reasonable and to maintain for potential defense testing any residual or remaining material."

He said prosecutors had to give Mr. Simpson's lawyers 48 hours' notice of any testing and had to make the testing accessible to defense experts.

While criticizing prosecutors and the police, Judge Ito rejected a defense motion for a portion of the blood samples collected at the scene of the June 12 murders of Mr. Simpson's former wife and one of her friends, and the former football star's mansion as well.

The prosecution is relying heavily on forensic evidence, including DNA tests, because there are oo known witnesses.

During a two-day hearing this week, the defense accused the prosecution of conspiring to "burn up evidence" by overtesting it before Mr. Simpson's lawyers could get their hands on it.

"What was revealed to the court in a course of this hearing was a picture of confusion, miscommunication and noncommunication between the prosecutors and the LAPD," Judge Ito wrote, referring to the Los Angeles Police Department. "Such conduct, while less than exemplary, does not rise to the level of bad faith or misconduct."

The judge said he was relying on California law holding that there is no violation of a defendant's rights if a piece of evidence is consumed by the prosecution through testing.

Before Judge Ito's ruling, experts said his decision might someday serve as a precedent on whether defendants have the right to test genetic evidence independently.

The question is whether prosecutors own evidence or "are merely custodians of the evidence for the people," said Edward Blake, a forensic scientist who has worked in DNA testing since 1986.

Mr. Simpsoo has pleaded not guilty to murdering Nicole Brown Simpsoo and Rooald L. Goldman. The trial is scheduled to begin oext month.

Judge Ito's ruling concerned six newly revealed blood samples that the police had kept in their crime lab without ootifying the defense. The blood was collected from the ground near Ms. Simpson's condominium and at Mr. Simpson's estate.

Judge Ito's ruling addressed only how much blood should be made available to the defense and whether prosecutors had been remiss in their failure to tell Mr. Simpson's lawyers about the samples.

The ruliog did not address whether the blood was contaminated as evidence because it had been mishandled by rookie police technicians. One of Mr. Simpson's attorneys, Robert L. Shapiro, told Judge Ito that mislabeling and mishandliog might have tainted the evideoce so much that it should not be admitted at the trial.

Haiti's Economy 'Coming to a Full Stop'

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's battered economy, suffering from decades of neglect and months of a full commercial embargo, is grinding to a halt, but that is still not enough to force the country's military leaders to step aside, according to businessmen and diplomats.

Since last month, when the Central Bank expanded the money supply with no hard currency to back up the new money, the nation has been hit by hyperinflation that has devalued the gourde by 40 percent. With few dollars in the economy and virtually no production, economists said, the trend can only accelerate.

"The nation is coming to a full stop," said Leslie Manigat, an academic who served briefly as Haiti's president in 1988. "It is like a locomotive, puffing along, but with the last puff will be the end. Everything is closing, business after business, store after store. Many people cannot eat anymore. Those that ate twice now have only one meal."

According to businessmen close to the armed forces, however, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, Haiti's military leader, is still betting that he can outlast the determination of the United States and United Nations to force his resignation along with those of his chief of staff, Brigadier General Philippe Biamby, and the Port-au-Prince police chief, Lieutenant General Joseph Michel François.

To force the military to step aside and allow the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the United Nations, with the strong backing of the United States, has imposed a near-total commercial embargo on Haiti. Father Aristide won the nation's first free elections but was overthrown by the military on Sept. 30, 1991, just seven months after taking office.

Economists and businessmen said the sudden, rapid deterioration of what was left of Haiti's formal economy resulted from the effect that hyperinflation has had on gasoline prices. While the supply of fuel crossing the border from the Dominican Republic has remained steady and its price in dollars constant at about $8.50 a gallon, the price in gourdes has doubled in recent weeks.

'This devaluation is what will kill us. No one can survive this.'

A Haitian businessman

Diplomats familiar with UN efforts to seal the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic said a monitoring team, which was to have been in place there in May to help stop the smuggling, was still weeks away from being deployed.

"This devaluation is what will kill us," said a businessman with close ties to the military. "No one can survive this, and we can take no corrective measures because, with the embargo, we have no economy to revive."

What factories there were have shut down or are functioning on a greatly reduced schedule. Most stores, with a dwindling supply of stocks, are open only a few days a week, if at all. Public transportation, where it exists, costs three times what it did in July. Prices of basic foods have doubled.

The result, in a nation that already was the poorest in the hemisphere, is a noticeable increase in people desperately searching for ways to survive. Unemployment, according to international economists, now is close to 80 percent.

While leading businessmen complain bitterly of General Cédras's intransigence, several said they simply could not tell the military to leave.

The army, once largely dependent on the economic elite for money, has developed an independent financial network based on contraband and extortion that makes its leaders less reliant on the business community. And, as one businessman put it: "Cédras has the guns. You cannot go and tell him to leave and expect to continue to operate. He would just laugh at us."

Businessmen have warned Colonel François and other leaders of the danger of a popular revolt if devaluation continues.

In an effort to stem the slide, the de facto government of Emile Jonassaint has ordered all businesses to post their prices in gourdes and said legal measures would be taken against those who carried out business in hard currencies. The move was taken to slow the "dollarization" of what is left of the economy.

But a U.S. official said that while the inflation would eventually hurt the wealthy and the military leaders who could get dollars, that would be only after everyone else had already been burt.

"The only people who can weather this are the true elite," the official said. "They can get dollars, they can shift money to inventories, they can do a variety of things to insulate themselves that most people cannot."

■ **Cabinet Shake-Up**

Citing the economic crisis, Mr. Jonassaint has replaced his government's finance and commerce ministers, Reuters reported from Port-au-Prince.

State-run television said that Finance Minister Rigaud Duplan would be succeeded by Georges Henri Fils and that Commerce Minister Jean-Robert Delsoin would be replaced by Roger Lange.

U.S. to Pay Off $1.2 Billion Owed UN for Peacekeeping

Agence France-Presse

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States will pay its $1.2 billion debt for peacekeeping operations to the United Nations in the next few weeks, the U.S. delegation announced Friday.

President Bill Clinton was to sign the necessary authorization papers in the next few days to unblock funds which will be disbursed in several tranches before early October, the delegation said.

That would wipe out Washington's $950 million peacekeeping debt through the end of 1994 and advance $300 million for 1995.

Total U.S. debt to the UN for both peacekeeping operations and regular budget costs exceeds $1.4 billion, according to UN estimates.

The United States is the top UN debtor, ahead of Russia, which owes $630 million.

Washington foots the bill for about 25 percent of regular UN budget funds and more than 30 percent of international peacekeeping efforts. U.S. lawmakers regularly complain that the U.S. contributions are too steep.

Away From Politics

- **A Philadelphia bus driver was jailed** on assault charges and suspended from her job for slashing the face of a deaf, mute passenger, officials said. The victim, Kevin DeFrancisco, 38, was showing his disability card to qualify for a reduced fare and repeatedly touched the driver's shoulders in an attempt to communicate, witnesses said.
- **A volunteer fire fighter was killed** near Sams Valley, Oregon, when flames erupted in the area where he was using a tractor to cut firebreaks to help contain a 4,500-acre wildfire that had advanced to within two miles of the town. More than 100 homes were evacuated.
- **A Wells Fargo driver was killed** and his guard wounded near Albuquerque, New Mexico, when two armed men fired at least 40 shots into a rented van being used in place of an armored car. No money was taken in the ambush.
- **A hurricane lashed the U.S.-held Johnston Island**, about 700 miles southwest of Honolulu, with 100 mile-an-hour winds and 20-foot waves after army officials had evacuated nearly 1,100 people and shut down a chemical-weapons incinerator. The storm, designated John, passed about 15 miles north of the island.
- **Three hundred sheriff's officers** should be dismissed because they were hired even though they had flunked the entry-level employment exam, said Sheriff Michael Sheahan of Cook County, Illinois, which includes Chicago. He said many of the officers had their test results falsified and were given their jobs because of political favors they did during the tenure of the previous, Republican sheriff.

AP

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Senate Decorum: Plumbing a New Low?

WASHINGTON — Io the view of some lawmakers, decorum in the Senate reached a new nadir this week as political acrimony and partisan bile evidently became the defining characteristics of their stately institution in the Clinton era.

As the Senate struggled to resolve a weeklong impasse over President Bill Clinton's crime legislation, its members turned theatrical, unfurling oratory ranging from the silly to the sublime and displaying emotions worthy of classic tragedy or comedy — or perhaps both.

Perhaps the week's most audacious performance was rendered by Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, who embellished his arguments against the bill's crime prevention programs by brandishing a large picture of a pink pig and belting out his own version of the nursery classic: "President Clinton had a bill, E-I-E-I-O. And in that bill was lots of pork. . . ."

Mr. D'Amato's ambitious a cappella prompted an acid retort from a normally restrained Democrat, Frank R. Lautenberg of New Jersey.

"It's the barnyard all right," Mr. Lautenberg observed. "But it's not the pig we're looking at. It's the other stuff. It's the other stuff. And if it looks like it and it feels like it and it smells like it, we know what it is."

Some senators complained that the pitched, emotional tenor of the crime debate signals a new low in legislative etiquette and predicted an end to the days when Republicans and Democrats would compromise for the good of the country. *(LAT)*

Holbrooke Confirmed for Europe Desk

WASHINGTON — The Senate has confirmed Richard C. Holbrooke to be the State Department's chief of European and Canadian affairs, approving a man who has supported firm opposition to Bosnian Serb atrocities.

Senators confirmed Mr. Holbrooke as an assistant secretary of state on a voice vote on Thursday. There was no debate.

Mr. Holbrooke, a New Yorker who served as ambassador to Germany for less than a year, replaces Stephen A. Oxman, who is being reassigned. Mr. Holbrooke was assistant secretary of state for East Asia in the Carter administration. He played a key role in the negotiations that led to the decision to normalize relations with China. *(AP)*

Coming Up: Pay Rise for Federal Workers

WASHINGTON — The Office of Management and Budget has sent President Bill Clinton a proposal that would give federal workers next year a 2 percent pay raise but defers a decision on "locality pay," according to White House officials.

An official said Mr. Clinton is inclined to accept the OMB proposal and would announce it next week.

House and Senate negotiators, however, are leaning toward a pay package that would give the average federal worker a 2.6 percent pay increase oext year. The congressional package would give civil service employees a 2 percent natioowide raise and half of their scheduled locality pay. (WP)

Quote / Unquote

President Clinton oo adoption of the crime bill: "Children will be safer and parents will breathe a little easier. Police officers will oo longer be threatened by gangs and thugs with easy access to deadly assault weapons designed only for war. Violent criminals are going to learn quickly that the revolving door on our prisons has been locked and bolted shut." *(AP)*

'It Is My Destiny to Go Now'

Desperate Cubans Press Ahead With Exodus

By Maria Newman
New York Times Service

HAVANA — Neither the fierce rains whipping the palm trees nor the deterrent measures taken by President Bill Clinton were going to keep Juan Carlos González from making another attempt to take to the sea in search of a new future in the United States.

In fact, thousands of people like Mr. González, fearing that this might be their last chance to leave the country, are speeding up their exodus, rather than hesitating over the uncertainty of the voyage.

"Maybe if I wait, things will change here," he said. "Maybe things will improve economically here for people. Or maybe tomorrow they will let me leave on a plane. But I think this is the moment. It is my destiny to go now."

All along a stretch of the Cuban coast, from the Malecón in central Havana to Cojimar, several kilometers east, where Mr. González was waiting, small clusters of Cubans could be seen Thursday bobbing in the water.

Others were on the beaches, bartering for provisions and making final arrangements to leave, rather than waiting for a change in either the weather or politics. Bad weather was predicted through the weekend.

Mr. González first tried to leave a week ago, when he and five friends boarded a boat crafted of inner tubes and boards. After almost 40 hours at sea they were out of water and food. One became ill, saying he was hearing voices and insisting that he could walk on the water. With no rescue boat in sight, the dejected group decided to turn back.

A worker in a perfume and soap factory, Mr. González earns about $3 a month and makes candies on the side to help his household of six, including his parents. As the youngest son, he has an obligation to try to find a different life, he said.

And so on Thursday he looked again toward the treacherous sea. Along the beaches in Cojimar, many people were aware of the dangers and said they had seen bodies washing ashore. But Mr. González was determined to go.

"To me the most beautiful thing in the world is Cuba," he said softly. "But truthfully it hasn't worked. I don't know if it is the fault of the United States or of those who govern us here. Politics don't interest me. I only want to provide a good life for my mother and myself."

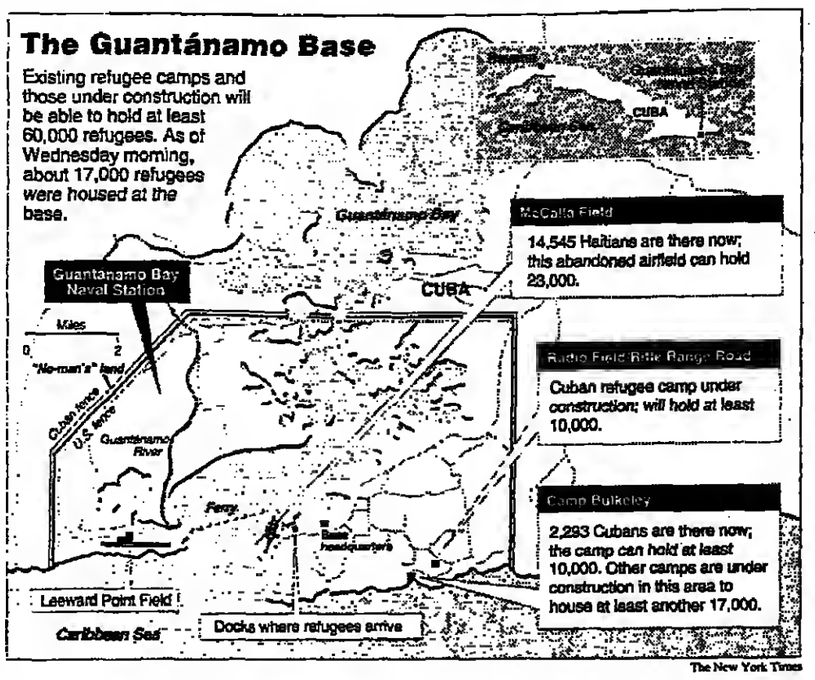
Every day those who want to leave are becoming more brazen about their attempts — leaving in broad daylight, in view of the lovers strolling along Havana's seaside boulevard, in sight of the foreign tourists who are a mainstay of the economy.

A downpour drenched Havana by at midday on Thursday, whipping palm trees in high winds and forcing those on the beach to take cover under the canvas sails they had planned to use at sea. By late afternoon the skies were still gray, but the ocean looked calmer, and there was more talk of setting out.

Most people on the beach said they knew they could end up at the Guantánamo Bay naval base or another military camp. They said they knew it might be weeks or months before their applications for asylum would be granted. But for most it was almost an irrelevant point.

"The most frightening choice would be to stay here," said a man who would only identify himself as Rodolfo. "You don't know hell until you've lived here."

He said that this month the government had provided each member of his family with a quarter-pound of pork. "It had been years since we had seen pork," he said. His family subsists on rice and soy beans, usually cooked without oil because that, too, is scarce.



The New York Times

Yehoshofat Harkabi Dies at 72, Ex-Israeli Intelligence Chief

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Yehoshofat Harkabi, a former army intelligence chief and the first leading figure to emphasize Israel's need to solve the Palestinian problem, died Friday. He was 72 years old.

As an acclaimed authority on Middle Eastern affairs and a professor of international relations at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Mr. Harkabi was an adviser to several Israeli leaders, including Prime Ministers Yitzhak Rabin and Menachem Begin.

After the 1967 Middle East war, the hawkish academic joined other Israeli military analysts in playing down the need to negotiate with the Arabs, arguing that the war victory had proved time was on Israel's side. In 1969, he was the first to translate the Palestine National Covenant, which called for the destruction of Israel and the expulsion of most Jews.

A few years later, in the wake of the 1973 Mideast War, Mr. Harkahi reversed direction and became one of the first Israelis to call for negotiating with the Palestine Liberation Organization. His writings were described as prophetic by government ministers in 1993, when Israel and the PLO recognized each other and began the process that led to Palestinian autonomy in the Gaza Strip and Jericho in May.

Dana Adams Schmidt, 78, A Reporter for N.Y. Times

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dana Adams Schmidt, 78, a correspondent for The New York Times who covered Europe, North Africa and the Middle East for three decades, died Thursday of a heart attack at his home in Bethesda, Maryland.

Mr. Schmidt was with The New York Times from 1943 to 1972. He won the Overseas Press Club's George Polk Award in 1963 for "the best reporting requiring exceptional courage and enterprise abroad" for a series of articles on the Kurdish rebels in Iraq.

Over the years, Mr. Schmidt was based in Paris, Frankfurt, Athens, Beirut, Jerusalem, Cairo, Vienna, Prague, London, and Israel.

Joan Harrison, 83, Wrote Film Scripts for Hitchcock

NEW YORK (NYT) — Joan Harrison, 83, a producer and screenwriter who helped write the scripts for "Rebecca," "Foreign Correspondent" and other films directed by Alfred Hitchcock, died Aug. 14 in London.

In 1933, she was hired as a secretary by Hitchcock, who was at work on "The Man Who Knew Too Much." A poor secretary by her own description, she soon graduated to reading books and scripts, writing synopses and contributing to scripts. She received her first writing credit on Hitchcock's "Jamaica Inn."

In 1939, Miss Harrison accompanied Hitchcock to Hollywood, working as his assistant and as a writer on "Rebecca," "Suspicion," "Saboteur" and "Shadow of a Doubt." From 1955 to 1962, she produced the television series "Alfred Hitchcock Presents." She is survived by her husband, the mystery writer Eric Ambler.

Paolo Volponi, 70, an award-winning writer and politician, died Tuesday in Ancona, Italy, of complications after a liver operation.

India Censors Ban Gyrations

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India's censors, cracking down on increasing sex and violence in movies, have banned pelvic gyrations, double entendres, fights with chains and stabbings in films, the government announced.

CUBA: *U.S. Tightens Sanctions as Refugee Flood Slows*

Continued from Page 1

and academics also criticized the administration's refusal to hold broad talks with Havana.

The group, organized by Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington research center, was headed by former Attorney General Elliott Richardson and included McGeorge Bundy, former Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead and Argentina's former president, Raúl Alfonsín.

Reuters reported from Washington:

President Bill Clinton said Friday that he was encouraged that the number of refugees was down and said the weather "may or may not have something to do with that."

"We just need to be calm, steady and firm," he said. "I think we will work through it just fine."

Mr. Clinton met his top foreign policy advisers for an hour to talk about Cuba and other topics. His aides signaled no change in the U.S. refusal to hold talks with the Castro government except for periodic discussion of immigration matters.

"We have made it clear that we are willing to discuss through the appropriate channels the whole issue of immigration," Mr. Clinton said.

Mr. Castro wants talks over the long-standing trade embargo against his country. The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said that instead of talking to the United States, "Castro needs to have a dialogue with his own people" about democratic and economic reform.

"Until he does, there's no need for a dialogue," she said.

The top advisers meeting Clinton Friday included Secretary of State Warren Christopher and National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, both returning from vacation.

Mr. Clinton was leaving Friday for a vacation on the Massachusetts island of Martha's Vineyard.

Iran Opposition Group Reorganizes Abroad

NICOSIA — Iran's opposition Mujahidin Khalq group said on Friday it was dissolving most of its offices abroad as part of a reorganization aimed at widening its support base.

The Iraq-based group said in a statement that "offices of the president-elect" would be set up to organize activities under the leadership of Maryam Rajavi.

BILL: *Health Reform in Trouble*

Continued from Page 1

than good? Is it a genuine step toward universal coverage, even if modest? Who bears the burden of the changes? What groups? What individuals?

A senior White House official, echoing such discussions, said that it was impossible yet to decide what kind of health care compromise might be acceptable — saying, in effect, that a new bottom line remains to be drawn. "You can't make that decision in a vacuum," he said.

Paul Begala, a Democratic strategist who provides advice to the White House, said the pause might give the whole health care debate a second wind. He suggested that it might be useful for everyone involved "to step back and cool down."

Mr. Begala predicted that members of Congress returning to their constituencies would encounter people telling them to "get back to work" on health care.

He added, "At some point even the most obstructionist politician is going to hear from voters who say, 'I know what you're against, but what are you for?' "

But if the latest polls are to be believed, most are also likely to hear from a different kind of voter, the one who thinks the whole idea has become too complicated, too full of traps and too expensive for quick action.

Already, that view has gained considerable ground on Capitol Hill.

In all of this, there is a good deal of political positioning.

No one wants to seem to kill off the last chances of health care legislation for this session, especially with midterm elections approaching. So everyone wants to seem as flexible as possible.

There is still some small hope at the White House that a few Senate Republicans might be persuaded to vote for a fairly substantive bill.

Inevitably, that hope was supported by Mr. Clinton's success, on the vital procedural vote Thursday in the Senate on the crime bill, in persuading Senators John C. Danforth of Missouri, Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas and John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, all Republicans, to side with him.

The Senate later gave final approval to the measure and recessed until Sept. 12.

Mr. Chafee and Mr. Danforth have been part of the so-called "mainstream coalition" of Democrats and Republicans who have been looking for the elusive middle ground on health.

A few Repuhlican votes might make it easier for moderate and centrist Democrats, several from the South, like Mr. Clinton, to move.

PILOT: *Doubt on Suicide*

Continued from Page 1

had been reached after examination of flight-recorder data and debris scattered over a mountainside 35 kilometers (22 miles) north of Agadir.

He said there had been no explosion on board and rejected speculation that there may have been a technical fault. The motive for the pilot's suicide was not yet known, he added.

Witnesses who saw Mr. Khyati on the day of the crash said he had shown no signs of mental or physical problems, Mr. Ouakine said. He said Mr. Khyati had left a message on a telephone answering machine arranging to meet a colleague in the evening after the flight.

Mr. Khyati had been told he would switch from flying the turboprop planes of the sort he died in to Boeing 737 jets, which meant a promotion.

The London Daily Mail, in a report from Paris, said the co-pilot was Mr. Khyati's girlfriend. It quoted investigators as saying they had been arguing, according to the flight recorders. The report could not be confirmed in Rabat.

The co-pilot, Sofia Figuigui, radioed "Help. Help. The pilot is ..." before her message was cut off, it was reported earlier.

When she saw that Mr. Khayati was making unusual maneuvers, she asked what he was doing, a source involved in the investigation quoted extracts of a conversation from the flight recorder as saying.

He replied, "Die, die," the source said. Mr. Moufid said the recordings were confidential and would not be made public.

Officials said funeral rites would be held Friday in Agadir for the victims, who include eight Italians, five French nationals, four Dutch, two Kuwaitis and a German.

(Reuters, AP)

AUTOS: *Back to Basics*

Continued from Page 1

cars that have done well include Mazda's Familia known in the United States as the Protege, and some versions of Nissan's Sunny, known in the United States as the Sentra.

The auto companies are reacting to changes in Japan's automobile market. Sales of new cars here have declined for three years, though there are signs that the downturn is ending. With Japan still in an economic slump, people here are looking for less expensive cars than they sought during the boom of the so-called bubble economy in the late 1980s.

But the same lessons will be applied to the models sold abroad, where Japanese cars, especially at the low end of the market, have become less competitive in the last two years, in part because the Japanese yen has become more expensive in relation to the dollar.

The cost-trimming may become apparent with the redesigned 1995 Mazda Protege and the 1996 Honda Civic.

"Now the Japanese are realizing that despite the yen being at 98, they still have to have a substantial presence in the low-priced car market," said Chris Cedergren, senior vice president of Auto Pacific Inc., a consulting firm in Santa Ana, California.

He said that while Japanese small cars were at least $1,500 more expensive than comparable American models, the new models to be introduced starting next year would erase the price gap.

In the American market, Japanese automakers took their eye off the low end as they moved into luxury and sports cars. In part, that was because voluntary restraints on Japan's exports to the United States in the 1980s encouraged the companies to use their limited allotment to sell expensive cars, not low-priced ones.

But now, the markets for luxury and sports cars are sluggish. And Detroit, helped by the rising yen and its own revamping, has mounted a new attack at the low end with cars like Chrysler's Neon.

"We had what we call Neon shock," said Luke Bierens, an engineer at the factory here in the city where Toyota has its headquarters and where the RAV 4 is built. He said that when engineers took apart the new Chrysler subcompact, they found that Toyota used as many as 10 components in places where Chrysler used one.

Another reason for a return to basics is that much of the new demand for motor vehicles will come from developing nations in Asia and Latin America, where most people cannot afford expensive cars.

Whether Japan can still compete in the low end of the market is open to question. Some of the new inexpensive cars achieve their lower prices not only through true cost-cutting, but also by leaving out popular equipment like radios or air-conditioners.

Many executives and analysts here say it will be difficult or impossible to cut costs enough to make Japan's exports competitive at 100 or 95 yen to the dollar, especially with Japan's tradition of lifetime employment. That means manufacturing will continue to shift to the United States and other countries.

Moreover, there is a risk that skimping too much could undermine the Japanese industry's most precious asset: the reputation for reliability that gave Japanese cars an edge in the United States.

In the United States, the same Mazda car, known as the Protege, is going on sale at prices starting at $12,000. The list price will range from the same to $400 less than the previous model, despite the yen's rise.

Army Ousts Directors Of Nigerian State Units

Reuters

ABUJA, Nigeria — General Sani Abacha, Nigeria's military ruler, dismissed directors of all government companies and agencies with immediate effect on Friday, an official statement said.

It said General Abacha had dissolved the boards of all federal agencies and asked the scores of directors to turn in official property.

Among organizations affected are the Nigerian National Petroleum Corp., the Ports Authority, National Electric Power Authority and many of other government agencies.

"The dissolution takes immediate effect," the statement said. It gave no explanation for the dismissals.

General Abacha, who is widely expected to reshuffle his government soon, is facing an eight-week-old strike by workers in the critically important oil sector.

The oil unions are demanding the release and installation as Nigerian president of Moshood K. O. Abiola, the presumed winner of the annulled poll, who is facing treason charges for proclaiming himself president.

CROSSING: *Future Meets Past*

Continued from Page 1

parting Heathrow control zone to the west."

Microlights taking off from Heathrow: If the world's busiest airport had time for them, could lesser airfields say no?

But the event required such elaborate traffic control measures — microlights can be downed simply by a helicopter's propeller wash — that there was no question of postponing the flight. Equally determined not to miss the opportunity were the pilots, including a former nurse, twice women's world champion of hang-gliding, who recently gave microlight training to King Hussein of Jordan.

At the drop of a green flag by Heathrow's chief air-traffic controller, the microlights wobbled aloft. It was a vision straight from Hieronymus Bosch, whose creatures traveled in eggshells slung under bright-colored sails.

Passengers' stomachs twisted to keep up with their lurching seats as the pilots, nimble as windsurfers, shifted the wing-sail for balance. Worried passengers squeezed their legs tighter around their pilot's waist, a clinch known as the "microlight position" that is the only way to accommodate two people.

The outlook brightened for passengers from the moment of the emergency landing. The Evening Standard's reporter was able to dictate a fresh story, sheltering his portable phone behind a hedge.

Others made their way to the nearest pub, encouraged by a carload of airport officials who met them in the lane with promises of better flying weather after lunch.

So, even though most planes' radios had been put out of commission by the rain, the formation pressed on to cross the channel — "always a slightly existential moment," a pilot noted cheerfully.

It took 12 sunny minutes, without anyone needing the life jackets.

In France, the Macmillan Flight landed at Abbeville in Picardy as easily as in the Kent field. Was it a sign of Europe past or Europe-yet-to-come that no one was asked for a passport?

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Interdenominational & Evangelical Sunday Service 10:00 a.m. & 11:30 a.m./ Kids Welcome. De Cuserstraat 3, S. Amsterdam Info. 02940-15316 or 02503-41399.

HANNOVER

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP meets at LKG, Pinkestr. 7. First and third Sundays at 10:00 a.m. All dominations. Tel.: 0511-551846

KIEV

INTERNATIONAL CRISTIAN ASSEMBLY (AOG) Evangelical Fellowship, Sundays, Kiev Council Trade Union, 16 Khreschatik Street, call Pastor Brown (7044) 244-3376.

LYON

LYON CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP,1 bis rue P.L. Bernaix, 69100 Villeurbanne Sundays 7:00 p.m., Tel.: 72.36.35.52.

MUNICH

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Evangelical, Bible Believing, services in English 4:15 p.m. Sundays at Einhuber Str. 10 (02 Theresienstr.) (089) 93 45 74.

PARIS and SUBURBS

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. An Evangelical church for the English speaking community located in the western suburbs.S.S. 9:45; Worship: 10:45. Children's Church and Nursery. Youth ministries Dr. B.C. Thomas, pastor. Call 47.51.29.63 or 47.49.15.29 for information.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical). Sun. 9:30 a.m. Hotel Orion, Metro 1 : Esplanade de La Défense. Tel.: 47.73.53.54 or 47.75.14.27.

THE CONSERVATIVE JEWISH COMMUNITY in Paris "Adath Shalom" invites you to join them for Rosh Hashonnah and Yom Kippur services. For details and seats, phone 45.53.84.09 or write Adath Shalom, 22 bis, rue des Belles-Feuilles, 75016 Paris.

SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic). Masses Saturday Evening 6:30 p.m., Sunday, 50, avenue Hoche, Paris 8th. Tel.: 42.27.28.56. Metro: Charles de Gaulle - Etoile.

SALZBURG

BEREAN BIBLE CHURCH. In Berea, "They searched the scriptures daily" Acts 17:11. Evangelical English service at 10:30 a.m. with Pastor David Ibboston. Franz Josef Strasse 23. For info call 43 (0) 662 45663.

STRASBOURG

ST. ALBAN (Anglican) at l'Eglise des Dominicains. Eucharist 10:30 a.m. corner Blvd. de la Victoire & rue de l'Université. Strasbourg (33) 88 35 03 40.

TOKYO

ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near Iidabashi Stn. Tel.: 3261-3740 Worship Service: 9:30 a.m. Sundays.

TOKYO UNION CHURCH, near Omotesando subway sta. Tel. 3400-0047. Worship services Sunday 10:00 a.m.only.

USA

If you would like a free Bible course by mail, please contact. L'EGLISE de CHRIST, P.O. Box 513, Staunton, Indiana 47881 U.S.A.

VIENNA

VIENNA CHRISTIAN CENTER, A CHARISMATIC FELLOWSHIP FOR VIENNA'S INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, ' English Language ' Trans-denominational, meets at Hatzgasse 17, 1070 Vienna, 6:00 p.m. Every Sunday. EVERYONE IS WELCOME. For more information call: 43-1-316-7410.

ZURICH-SWITZERLAND

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLIC MISSION St. Anton Krypt, Minervastrasse 63. Sunday Mass: 11:30 a.m. Located near Kreuzplatz. Tram No. 15 or 11.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF EUROPE (Anglican)

PARIS and SUBURBS

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Sun. 9 & 11 a.m.Nursery during 11 a.m. service. 23, avenue George V, Paris 75008. Tel.: 331 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma Marceau.

FLORENCE

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Sun. 9 a.m. Rite I & 11 a.m. Rite II. Via Bernardo Rucellai 9, 50123, Florence, Italy. Tel.: 39/55 29 44 17.

FRANKFURT

CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Episcopal/Anglican) Sun. Holy Communion 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10:45 a.m. Sebastian Ring 31, 22, 60323 Frankfurt, Germany. U1, 2, 3 Miquel-Allee. Tel: 49/69 55 01 94.

GENEVA

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1st, 3rd & 5th Sun. 10 a.m. Eucharist & 2nd & 4th Sun. Morning Prayer. 3 rue de Monthoux, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel.: 41/22 732 80 78.

MUNICH

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Sun. 11:45 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School, Nursery Care provided. Seybothstrasse 4, 81545 Munich (Harlaching), Germany. Tel.: 49/89 64 81 85.

ROME

ST. PAUL'S WITHIN-THE-WALLS, Sun. 8:30 a.m. Holy Eucharist Rite I; 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist Rite II; 10:30 a.m. Church School for children & Nursery care provided; 1 p.m. Spanish Eucharist. Via Nagoli 39, 00184 Roma. Tel.: 39/6 488 3339 or 39/6 474 3569.

WATERLOO

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, 1st Sun. 9 & 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Children's Chapel at 11:15. All other Sundays: 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School. 563 Chaussee de Louvain, Chain, Belgium. Tel. 32/2 384-3556.

WIESBADEN

THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY, Sun. 10 a.m. Family Eucharist. Frankfurter Strasse 3, Wiesbaden, Germany. Tel.: 49/611.30.66.74.

EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

BARCELONA

FAITH FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL meets at 9:00 a.m., Bona Nova Baptist Church Carrer de la Ciutat de Ballaguer 40 Pastor Lance Borden, Ph. 439-5059.

BERLIN

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BERLIN. Rothenburg Str. 13, (Steglitz). Bible study 10:45, worship at 12:00 each Sunday. Charles A. Warford, Pastor. Tel.: 030-774-4570.

BONN/KÖLN

THE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF BONN/KÖLN, Rheinau Strasse 9, Köln. Worship 1:00 p.m. Calvin Hogue, Pastor. Tel.: (02236) 47021.

BRATISLAVA

Bible Study in English. Palisady Baptist Church Zamkoho 2 16:30-1745. Contact Pastor Jozep Kulacik, Tel 31 67 79

BREMEN

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH (English language) meets at Evangelish-Freikirchlich Kreuzgemeinde, Hohenlohestrasse Hermann-Bose-Str. (around the corner from the Bahnhof) sunday worship 17:00 Ernest D. Walker, pastor. Tel. 04791-12377.

BUCHAREST

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Strada Popa Rusu 22. 3:00 p.m. Contact Pastor Mike Kemper, Tel. 312 3860.

BUDAPEST

International Baptist Fellowship, II Bimbo u. 5F (main entrance Tapolcsanyi u. 7, immediately behind front entrance). 10:30 Bible study, 6:00 p.m. Pastor Bob Zbinden. Tel.: 1156118. Reached by bus 11.

BULGARIA

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, World Trade Center, 36, Drahan Tzankov Blvd. Worship 11:00. James Duke, Pastor. Tel.: 704367.

CELLE/HANNOVER

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Windmulen Strasse 45, Celle 1300 Worship, 1400 Bible Study, Pastor Wert Campbell, Ph. (05141) 46416.

DARMSTADT

DARMSTADT/EBERSTADT BAPTIST MISSION. Bible study & Worship Sunday 10:30 a.m. Stadtmission Da-Eberstadt, Buessfeldstr. 22. Bible study 9:30, worship 10:45. Pastor Jim Webb. Tel.: 06155-60092118.

DÜSSELDORF

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. English. Worship and Children's Church Sundays at 12:30 p.m. Meeting temporarily at the Evangelisch - Freikirchliche Gemeinde in Ratingen, Germany (Kaiserberg 11). Friendly Fellowship. All denominations welcome. For further information call the pastor: Dr. W.J. De Lay, Tel.: 0211 - 400 157.

FRANKFURT

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP Evangelisch-Freikirchliche Gemeinde, Sodenerstr. 11-13, 6380 Bad Homburg, phone/Fax: 06173-82728 serving the Frankfort and Taunus areas, Germany. Sunday worship 09:45, nursery + Sunday-school 10:00, women's bible studies, Housegroups - Sunday + Wednesday 19:30. Pastor M. Levey, member European Baptist Convention. "Declare His glory amongst the nations."

BETHEL INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. Am Dachsberg 92, Frankfurt a.M. Sunday worship 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Dr. Thomas W. Hill, pastor. Tel.: 069-549559.

HEIDELBERG

GRACE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH. Industrie Str 11, 6902 Sandhausen. Bible study 09:45, Worship 11:00. Pastor Paul Hendrix. Tel.: 06224-52295.

HOLLAND

TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30, nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Bloemcamplaan 54 in Wassenaar. Tel.: 01751-76024.

MOSCOW

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP Meeting 1100; Kino Center Building 15 Druzhinnikovskaya UL 5th Floor, Hall 6, Metro Station Barrikadnaya Pastor Brad Starney Ph. (095) 150 3293.

MUNICH

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MUNICH, Holzstr. 9 English Language Services. Bible study 18:00. Worship Service 17:00. Pastor's phone: 6906534.

PRAGUE

International Baptist Fellowship meets at the Czech Baptist Church Vinohradska # 68, Prague 3. All metro stop Jiriho z Podebrad Sunday a.m. 11:00 Pastor: Bob Ford (02) 311 0693.

SPAIN

INMANUEL BAPTIST, MADRID. HERNANDEZ DE TEJADA, 4. ENGLISH SERVICES 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Tel.: 407-4347 or 302-3017.

WUPPERTAL

International Baptist Church. English, German, Persian. Worship 10:30 a.m., Sellerstr. 21, Wuppertal - Elberfeld. All denominations welcome. Hans-Dieter Fraund, pastor. Tel.: 0202/466084.

ZURICH -SWITZERLAND

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Wädenswil (Zürich), Rosenburgstr. 4, 8820 Wädenswil. Worship Services Sunday mornings 11:00. Tel.: 1-724 2862.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MIDEAST

BERLIN

AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of Clay Allee & Potsdamer Str., S.S. 9:30 a.m., Worship 11 a.m. Tel.: 030-8132021.

BRUSSELS

THE INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH OF BRUSSELS. Sunday School 9:30 a.m. and Church 10:45 a.m. Kattenberg 19 (at the Int. School). Tel.: 673.05.81. Bus 95. Tram 94.

COPENHAGEN

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH of Copenhagen, 27 Farvergade, Vartov, near Rådhus. Study 10:15 & Worship 11:30. Tel.: 31524785.

FRANKFURT

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (Across from Burger Hospital). Sunday School 9:30, worship 11 a.m. Tel.: (069) 599478 or 512552.

GENEVA

EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, 20 rue Verdaine. Sunday worship 9:30, in German 11:00 in English. Tel: (022) 310.50.89.

JERUSALEM

LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Redeemer, Old City, Muristan Rd. English worship Sun. 9 a.m. All are welcome. Tel.: (02) 281-049.

LONDON

AMERICAN CHURCH in London 79 Tottenham Ct. Rd, W1. SS at 10 00 a.m., Worship at 11.00 a.m. Goodge St. tube. Tel 071-580 2791.

PARIS

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door. Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

STOCKHOLM

IMMANUEL CHURCH. Worship Christ in Swedish, English, or Korean. 11:00 a.m. Sunday. Birger Jarlsg. at Kungsterasg. 17. 46(08) 15 12 25 * 727 for more information.

TIRANE

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT ASSEMBLY, Interdenominational & Evangelical. Services: Sun. 10:30 a.m., 5:00 p.m., Wed 5:00 p.m. Pruga Myslym Shyri. Tel/Fax 355-42-42372 or 23262.

VIENNA

VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH. Sunday worship in English 11.30 A.M., Sunday school, nursery, international, all denominations welcome. Dorotheergasse 16, Vienna 1.

WARSAW

WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHURCH. Protestant English language expatriates. Sundays 11:00 a.m. (Sept.-May), 10 a.m. (June-Aug.); Sunday School 9:55 (Sept-May) UL. Miodowa 21. Tel.: 43-29-70.

ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, worship service, Sunday School & Nursery. Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 2925525.

BOOKS

TRUE NORTH: A Memoir
By Jill Ker Conway. 250 pages. $23. Knopf.

Reviewed by
Barbara Landis Chase

JILL KER CONWAY is an immensely engaging storyteller. Her eye takes in every detail of her surroundings and experience, and none of those details escapes her memory. Her insights render fathomable the mysteries of human interaction. Conway's earlier memoir, "The Road from Coorain," recounted the haunting tale of her solitary childhood in the Outback of Australia.

"The Road from Coorain" continues in "True North." This leg begins in 1960 with Conway's arrival in the United States to study American history at Harvard. She describes her transformation from expatriate to one who belongs, from shy, young graduate student to successful teacher and administrator, from a somewhat withdrawn young woman to one capable of true friendship and love.

She entices and transports as she relates new experiences, as in this lyrical description of her flight from Australia to the United States: "I spent the long flight gazing out at the stars, watching the moon come around the curve of the Earth . . . watching first the outlines of the Fijian Islands come up ahead and then, many hours later, the glorious white-rimmed, velvety green chain of the Hawaiian Islands."

The expatriate sees in a way those on the inside never can. A newly arrived graduate student in Cambridge, Conway partakes in the excitement of a great university and warms to the "easy sociability" of the States. But there are aspects of the culture she finds jarring. She is troubled by the disposability of things: "If material objects were so easily disposed of . . . I wondered how the principle operated in human relations, and whether the passions of the heart were . . . subject to a similar code."

Slowly, however, North America begins to feel like home. Her experiences at Harvard and later at the University of Toronto, where she moves with her new husband, begin to change and call forth a new self-confidence and an increasing comfort with her own interests and talents. As her professors encourage her academic interests, her chosen field of research is confirmed: "It dawned on me that I could study the lives of other women and be taken seriously." Because this was the era in which women's history was just beginning to take off, an uncommon energy infused her teaching.

Academic politics reveals itself clearly, with all its pettiness and jealousy. Yet, as Conway becomes involved in administration at the University of Toronto, she quickly learns to use the system for the benefit of the causes in which she believes.

Her friendships also begin to reshape the young woman haped earlier by the loneliness and sadness of her childhood. A telling passage describes how much her diverse group of graduate student housemates meant to her: We "were like different constellations in the night sky, points of reference, from the configuration of which we could begin to chart our experience free of the internalized presumptions of our native world about what was 'natural' and 'feminine.' "

The major flaw of "True North" is that of its forerunner, "The Road from Coorain." The story ends before it should. We know there is more of the Jill Ker Conway story to be told, but we must wait, hopefully, for the next chapter, in this case, the story of her years as president of Smith College.

Barbara Landis Chase, head of school at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, wrote this for The Washington Post.

A Reprieve for Zaire From Refugee Flow

Panic on French Pullout Ends

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

BUKAVU, Zaire — For days before France's military withdrawal from Rwanda, relief workers and French officers warned that this sleepy town on Lake Kivu could become "another Goma," referring to the Zairian border town that was beset by up to a million Rwandan refugees.

France did withdraw a week ago, but the worst-case scenario never transpired.

Refugees did move — tens of thousands of them on the road toward the border — but only a relative trickle has crossed into Zaire, about 70,000 since Aug. 15 by United Nations estimates.

With about 1.2 million living in the former French-protected "security zone" of southwestern Rwanda, that means a mere 7 percent chose to flee their country once the safety net was pulled away.

With only about 3,000 Rwandan Hutus still massed at the border waiting to cross, aid workers are declaring the immediate crisis over and breathing sighs of relief.

"There are indications that the wave of refugees is abating considerably," said Kris Janowski, the spokesman in Bukavu for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "In a few days, the actual crisis of people crossing into here may be over."

"The element of panic has disappeared," said Kim Gordon-Bates of the International Committee of the Red Cross. "People don't feel a burning need to cross the water."

Relief officials in Zaire say several factors may have contributed to the smaller than expected exodus. At the same time, they caution that the volatile combination of fear, uncertainty and propaganda may still come together to produce a new refugee crisis at almost any time until Rwanda's political crisis is resolved.

For days before the Aug. 17-to-Aug. 21 pullout, Hutu in the French-protected zone had been predicting that once France left, the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front, known as the RPF, would move into the area and embark on a campaign of revenge killings against Hutu held responsible for the massacre of up to a million people.

"People are leaving because they are afraid they will be killed by the RPF," said an elderly refugee at the border crossing point about 10 kilometers south of Bukavu over the Ruzizi River, as he led a truckload of Rwandan Hutus across the bridge into Zaire. "They already penetrate into the zone."

But France did leave, replaced by a contingent of UN peacekeepers. And the new Rwandan government repeatedly sent assurances that it would not send troops into the zone and would keep the area demilitarized for an unspecified period.

Ministers of the new government in Kigali traversed the zone, making appearances in stadiums and before large groups in several towns, trying to encourage people not to leave and reiterating the Front's pledge that only those directly involved in organizing massacres had reason to fear.

"The RPF didn't do anything silly," said the Red Cross's Gordon-Bates. "Despite the rumors, people saw there was no reason to fear the RPF."

The Red Cross established the Mugunga camp near the Rwandan border town of Cyangugu, large enough to take up to 25,000 people, and said it had enough food stockpiled in the Rwandan border area to feed about 200,000 people for a month. The camp, virtually empty a few days ago, is filling up, apparently with displaced Rwandans who moved to the border but decided not to cross.

Abdelhak Senna/Agence France-Presse

A nurse with Doctors Without Borders comforting a refugee Friday near Goma, Zaire.

Arms-Maker Remakes Itself

In the New South Africa, Firm Tries to Adapt

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Talk about political baggage: this company armed the police who terrorized black townships. It helped white South Africa secretly make an atomic weapon. Its biggest export customer in sub-Saharan Africa was the former regime in Rwanda. It flouted international arms-trafficking sanctions.

For Armscor, the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, fitting into the gentler, democratic South Africa of Nelson Mandela would seem to require a tour de force of political dexterity.

And that is exactly what the weapons industry here has undertaken, recasting itself as a people-friendly generator of jobs and technology, a proponent of international law, and a linchpin of the government's social uplift program.

"Watch it spread the pollen and make the honey," Armscor says of the industry it bestrides, in an ad campaign that features cartoon honeybees flitting over a field of daisies.

Already the South African weapons industry, for which Armscor is the main conduit, has won over prominent veterans of the liberation movement, who have discovered that weapons seem less repugnant when they are your own.

The most enthusiastic booster is Joe Modise, the former African National Congress guerrilla who is now minister of defense. But Mr. Mandela has also conferred his slightly more ambiguous blessing on the industry's plans to increase foreign arms sales.

The fate of the arms industry has sharply divided Mr. Mandela's party, where many new officials favor diverting money from the military for housing and schools, and some are dismayed at the notion of a worldwide weapons trade bearing the Mandela seal of approval.

On Saturday, Archbishop Desmond Tutu chided Mr. Mandela, like him a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, for not moving to dismantle Armscor and curtail the weapons trade.

The last few years have been rough on South African arms-makers, a tight-knit network of contractors public and private, with government-owned Armscor at its hub.

Armscor manufactures nothing itself — not since its production arm was spun off two years ago as a separate, state-owned conglomerate called Denel, which sells everything from bullets and grenades to tank turrets and combat helicopters.

Overseen by a board appointed by the defense minister, Armscor now is an acquisitions company. It purchases weapons for the army and police, cultivates the domestic industry with planning and technical advice, and licenses all arms exports. No legal arms trade takes place without its involvement.

> Veterans of the liberation movement have discovered that weapons seem less repugnant when they are your own.

Since South Africa withdrew its army in 1988 from Angola, where it was fighting to overthrow the Cuban-backed government, Pretoria has cut its weapons spending more than 40 percent.

The industry's first solution has been to turn to foreign customers.

Despite United Nations sanctions against the apartheid government, South Africa built a formidable weapons industry that is the country's largest exporter of manufactured goods, with more than $150 million in foreign sales last year.

The largest customers are Middle Eastern countries like Oman and Dubai, which buy artillery and armored vehicles. South Africa also sells technology to the Far East, and small arms to South America.

With sanctions lifted last May, said Tielman de Waal, the executive general manager of Armscor, South African exports, now about half a percent of the world market, are expected to double by the end of the year, then quickly double again.

The most rapid growth is expected to be in southern Africa, where Armscor will arrange the servicing and replacement of old weapons supplied by the Soviet bloc.

"These are our natural markets, because we're close by and we have a pretty good reputation for quality," said Brigadier William Suss, senior researcher at the Institute for Defense Policy, a Johannesburg research organization. "If you were on the receiving end at one stage, you are easily convinced how effective these weapons are."

Although industry officials say they have little hope of capturing much business in the advanced and well-protected Western markets, South African weapons are enjoying a new-found respectability there, too.

One major impediment is the United States, which has retained a ban on importing and exporting South African weapons because Armscor and affiliated companies are under indictment for smuggling out American components to circumvent sanctions against South Africa and Iraq.

Armscor has offered to pay large fines to dispose of the case, and industry officials say the reason Americans have refused a deal is that they want to protect American weapons-makers from new competition.

Another front in the industry's survival plan is Mr. Mandela's war against poverty.

Armscor officials said they had approached government ministries and provincial officials proposing that Armscor become an official acquisition agent for purchases of medical equipment, vehicles, water purification systems, electrical generators and other goods.

African Birth Control: A Glimmer of Hope

By Cindy Shiner and Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

OUAGADOUGOU, Burkina Faso — When Salimata Cisse was 14, she bore her first child. By the time she had turned 17, she was married. Now she is 35, living in squalor amid horses, goats and chickens and barely able to breast-feed the youngest of her seven children. Her husband has fathered 14 children, 7 of them with his other wife. He has no job.

For weeks Mrs. Cisse has been telling family-planning outreach workers that she would like to practice birth control to ease the financial pressure that more children would bring. But she has not dared discuss the issue with her husband. Many men in this largely polygamous country, as in other nations across sub-Saharan Africa, forbid their wives from practicing any birth control.

This is another in a series of occasional articles dealing with the economic and social collapse of countries in Africa.

Some women facing Mrs. Cisse's predicament respond by conspiring in secret: They quietly visit Western-funded, locally managed clinics to receive birth-control pills or less conspicuous contraceptive implants.

Millions of African women like Mrs. Cisse stand today on the front lines of a struggle to control the rate of population growth on the continent.

Populations are growing faster in sub-Saharan Africa than in any other region worldwide: at 3 percent annually, which translates into a doubling of population every 24 years.

The challenge is menacing. Food production on the continent is expected to grow by only 2 percent each year in the 1990s, at best.

Grim as that picture may be, family planning is one field of development in Africa where a growing range of specialists, both African and Western, see encouraging change. The fact that a woman like Mrs. Cisse, in a deeply poor and isolated country like Burkina Faso, has any choice at all to make about modern birth-control methods is itself a signpost of substantial progress, these specialists say.

Two decades ago, many African governments and intellectuals described family-planning programs as a racist conspiracy by wealthy, mainly white governments in the industrialized world to hold down the number of people in the Third World.

No more. Confronted with swelling populations of young urban poor, facing widespread environmental degradation and shrinking per-capita incomes, most African governments have changed their tune. Some previously hostile to family planning are neutral today. Other governments that had been neutral are now actively promoting birth control and smaller families, and they are seeing positive results.

The long, angry debate about population management in Africa "is dying down for economic reasons," said Pamela Onyango, a Kenyan family planning and health activist. "Land is getting scarce. Children are becoming too expensive to educate."

As governments in both Africa and the West prepare for the landmark International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in Cairo in September, "not very many people have realized how far we've come in the family planning area," said Sally Shelton, who oversees the office of population, health and nutrition at the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The agency will spend about $500 million on population programs this year. "We're going into Cairo with a fairly broad-based consensus," she said. "A hundred percent? No. But a substantial consensus? Yes."

The consensus is buttressed by recently published evidence suggesting that in at least some African countries — Kenya, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Ghana most prominently — the beginnings of what specialists call a "demographic transition," or a long-term decline in population growth rates, may be under way.

Such changes reflect a recent, global shift in evidence and theory about managing population growth. Earlier, demographers assumed that only broad prosperity and modernization could meaningfully slow population growth, as has occurred in Europe during the two centuries since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

But recent surveys in poor, politically unstable countries like Bangladesh, which has an aggressive family-planning program, have turned up compelling evidence "that birth rates in the developing world have fallen even in the absence of improved living conditions, with remarkable speed," the demographers Bryant Robey, Shea O. Rutstein and Leo Morris reported in a recent study published by the magazine Scientific American magazine.

Even more recent surveys in Ghana make the same point.

These findings are generating a renewed, more technical debate, leading into the Cairo conference, about how best to slow Africa's population growth.

To what degree should resources be used to supply birth-control devices to meet Africa's huge unmet demand for family planning, and to what degree should spending and programs concentrate on social causes of high birth rates, such as low literacy rates among women, poverty and the lack of control many African women have over their lives?

Many specialists agree that no matter which priority is emphasized, the key is to get the program working properly at the local level. That may require the political will of the host government, still not a given in many parts of Africa.

Such partnerships are much more easily desired than achieved, however. Burkina Faso offers a dismaying case in point.

Often, just reaching the rural population in Africa is difficult. Transportation is poor. Many doctors demand that a woman undergo a complete physical exam before she receives contraceptives, yet in northern Burkina Faso at least 80 percent of the population lives up to 13 kilometers (8 miles) from a clinic. Few people own cars, and even bicycles are hard to come by in the far reaches of the country.

Cultural traditions can be just as daunting. In many villages, it is taboo for a pregnant woman to utter the name of the child's father. People rarely discuss sex openly. Islam, which under some interpretations can be hostile to birth control, is another heavy local influence.

Moreover, many women reject birth control out of fear that their husbands will simply take another wife.

When women want to terminate unwanted pregnancies, there is often little choice other than seeking abortions in unsafe and unsanitary illegal clinics. The result: Africa has the highest rate of deaths caused by unsafe abortions in the world.

U.S. to Pull Last Units In Somalia

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With violence rising in Mogadishu and prospects bleak for brokering peace with rival Somali clans, the Clinton administration plans to withdraw the last 80 American diplomats and Marines from Somalia by mid-September, State Department officials said.

The U.S. ambassador in Mogadishu, Daniel Simpson, on Friday confirmed the withdrawal, Reuters reported.

The decision to move the two dozen American diplomats and their Marine security detail from Mogadishu to Nairobi writes the final chapter in what began as a mission of mercy for the United States in December 1992 and at its peak involved 26,000 American troops. The last American combat forces left Somalia in March.

It also ends a frustrating and, at times, bitter debate between the State Department, which feared that pulling out the symbolic American presence would undermine the ongoing United Nations operation, and the Pentagon, which grew alarmed at the increasingly dangerous security situation.

With rival clans led by General Mohammed Farrah Aidid and Mohammed Ali Mahdi at loggerheads over any peace plan, Washington believed its usefulness in Somalia had finally expired.

On Monday, for example, Somali militia members ambushed UN peacekeepers in southwestern Somalia, killing seven Indian soldiers and wounding nine others. Two Malaysian peacekeepers were killed and 11 other UN troops were briefly detained by Somali militia last month.

About 18,000 UN troops, including 10,000 in Mogadishu, have been responsible for overall security for American and UN personnel, escorting relief convoys and training new Somali police officers. The peacekeepers have largely remained inside their compound to avoid the fighting outside.

The surge in violence, in which scores of Somalis have been killed or wounded, has called into question the United Nations' ability to stabilize and create a new political structure for the ravaged country.

Trucks mounted with heavy automatic weapons have returned to the streets of Mogadishu, and shoot-outs among rival clan members have become increasingly common, American intelligence officials say.

Tour Bus Attack In Egypt Kills Spanish Teenager

The Associated Press

CAIRO — A suspected Muslim radical opened fire on a tourist bus in southern Egypt on Friday, killing a Spanish teenager and wounding three other people, police sources said.

The attack comes little more than a week before a United Nations conference on population that is expected to bring about 15,000 visitors to Egypt. Government officials have said they hoped the conference would help rebuild the country's tourist business.

The violence was the first in three months aimed at tourists, who have been targeted by radicals as part of their campaign to overthrow the secular government and install Islamic rule.

The bus attack occurred near Nag Hamadi, about 460 kilometers south of Cairo. Police sources said a 13-year-old Spaniard was killed and his father, mother and an Egyptian tourist guide were wounded.

It was believed that a lone gunman was involved in the attack on the bus carrying 11 Spanish tourists, the sources said. The tourists had been to the ancient temple at Dendara and were en route to see other monuments, they said.

GORE: *U.S. Denies Seeking World Right to Abortion*

Continued from Page 1

tary abortion is a fundamental right of all women."

Mr. Gore said that although the administration does believe that safe and legal abortion should be part of a broad range of health services available to women, the provision of such services should never violate laws of countries where it is restricted. Nor, he said, should women ever be coerced, even through social or psychological pressure, to have abortions.

Mr. Gore, who will lead the U.S. delegation to the Cairo conference, opening Sept. 5, said he would work to add language to the plan of action making these points clear.

"The incidence of abortion must be reduced," he said. "We do not promote abortion."

Citing the administration's formulation that abortion should be "safe, legal and rare," the vice president said the best way to make it rare was to make contraception easily available to couples.

"Abortion should not be a method of family planning," he said, adding that abortion "should not be regarded as morally equivalent to contraception."

That position appears to "amount to a shift in U.S. policy," said Bishop James McHugh, the Roman Catholic bishop of Camden, New Jersey, and a member of the Holy See's delegation to Cairo. "Maybe this is a good thing for the United States."

Bishop McHugh, who was present at preparatory conferences earlier this year that worked out language for the draft plan of action, said that at that time the U.S. delegation was "determined and intransigent" in refusing to add language that would have said abortion should not be promoted as a method of family planning.

A spokesman for the Southern Baptist Convention, one of the larger groups that has criticized the U.S. position in Cairo called Mr. Gore's remarks "disingenuous." James A. Smith, director of government relations for the convention's Christian Life Commission, said the new statements clashed with what the administration has said previously. He cited the State Department cable.

"I'll believe it when I see it," Mr. Smith said.

Top Aviation Official Removed in Malaysia

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — The Malaysian government has removed its top aviation official after a fire damaged a crucial radar installation at the Kuala Lumpur airport this month, disrupting scores of flights.

The civil aviation director-general at the time of the Aug. 13 fire, Zaludin Sulong, is waiting for word of his next post, officials said. The fire, which knocked out the landing approach radar, touched off a controversy after reports that the civil aviation department had tried to cover it up.

OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

It's Time to Talk to Castro

Well, why not open broad oegotiations with the Castro regime?

The Clinton administration was quick to rebuff Fidel Castro's proposal of multi-issue talks on Thursday. Washington anticipated a propaganda session where Havana would offer to keep its unhappy citizens from leaving only if the United States promised to ease its economie embargo, halt anti-Castro radio broadcasts, and maybe throw in the return of the Guantánamo Bay Naval Base to Cuba.

The administration says immigratioo is the only issue it will talk about. Washington should respond more creatively, insisting that any discussion of issues between the two countries must also inelude democracy and human rights.

Fidel Castro has had his dictatorial way with Cuba for the past 35 years, brooking no dissent, turning oeighbors into spies, and driving many of his own people to risk their lives to get away. He blames the United States for troubles of his own making and would sooner see Cuba's economy collapse than make concessions to foreign demands.

If that kind of behavior disqualified a regime from negotiations, Washington would never have been able to reach out to Mao's China or Kim Il Sung's North Korea. Neither could it have talked with Syria about Middle East peace terms, Bosnian Serbs about cease-fires or Haiti's generals about the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

In diplomacy, it is often more important for governments to talk to their enemies than to their friends. That is how Israel reached agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization. But for most of the past three and a half decades, Washington has never seriously considered talking to Havana.

It ought to consider such talks oow. The Castro regime's weakness makes this an especially promising moment to oegotiate, if Washington plays its hand effectively.

Once a genuine menace as a Soviet outpost, Cuba has power to influence American politics that has outlasted the Cold War. Hundreds of thousands of Cuban émigrés are now U.S. voters and their most vocal leaders have made any dialogue with Cuba a domestic political taboo. The administration is understandably reluctant to challenge that taboo. Yet its attempt to improvise unilateral responses to the refugee challenge is already damaging its own credibility and jeopardizing broader American interests.

For what good cause is the administration preventing Cuban-Americans from helping their families stretch meager budgets with dollar payments? Has it not yet learned the importance of setting, and holding to, its foreign policy priorities?

The Cuban-American hard-liners from whom the administration is taking its cues want to escalate internal tensions in Cuba rapidly in order to force an explosion, and perhaps a U.S. intervention, that would bring the Castro regime down in flames. The administration is oot prepared to go that far, nor is it clear that such an Armageddon scenario would serve Cuban democracy or America's best interests. Many Cuban-Americans also shy away from a confrontation that could turn their relatives into sacrificial victims.

By agreeing to wide-ranging talks with Cuba oow, and insisting on the broadest possible agenda, the United States may find it has some bargaining power to help Cubaos struggling for demoeratic change. The alternative is to punish Cubans and embarrass the United States. That would oot hurt Fidel Castro nearly so much as it would damage Bill Clinton.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

The Crime-Bill Sausage

It has been said that the two things that should never be watched are the making of sausage and the making of legislation. After watching the crime bill maneuvering in the U.S. Congress for the past few weeks, we are prepared to say that this adage is grossly unfair to sausage makers.

The Senate on Thursday finally moved to end the effort of some Republicans to deadlock action on a bill that has been discussed, amended, debated, amended, blocked, amended and finally passed by the House only to face more turmoil in the Senate. The Republicans opposed to the bill were hoping to use Senate rules, as they often have this year, to block action favored by a substantial majority. Deserving of particular praise are those Republican senators who broke with their party to shut down the absurd and obstruetionist game-playing.

None of this is to say that the bill itself is so great: It is oot. ft includes a slew of new death penalties that have nothing to do with stopping the sorts of street crime that Americans are rightly worried about, and some patronage junk and plenty of posturing. But it does include a very important measure, the ban on assault weapons, which ooe can only hope will be a step toward a more rational national policy on gun control. The bill also includes money for more police oo the street, which is good, and help for states on prison construction, and some prevention programs that cannot be dismissed entirely as "pork," although there is some of that left in this sausage.

Supporters of the bill have made excessive claims on its behalf. But the continued delay being pushed by some Republicans was endangering the bill's better provisioos, particularly tbe bao oo assault weapons.

A lot of partisanship was inevitable this year, given Republican hopes of gaining significant ground in this fall's elections (and Democratic worries that they might). It is also true that Mr. Clinton has missed opportunities to reacb out to potential Republican allies and that many Republicans in Congress, especially in the House, resent baving been frozen out on so many issues.

Nonetheless, the partisan display on the crime bill was ridiculous. In the Senate, it appeared that the Republican leader, Bob Dole, who can be an effective and fair-minded legislator, yielded strategic control to Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, his potential 1996 presidential rival, wbo prefers to burn the house down. In this battle, the Republicans have damaged Mr. Clinton and the Democrats but also, we expect, themselves.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Nasty, Sloppy, Ineffective

The U.S. Congress heads out on vacatioo oot having passed a bealth care bill, but that is hardly all. It has oot passed any other significant legislation this year. It will have another month, an extremely crowded one, when it comes back after Labor Day, and the final weeks tend to be the busy ones in any Congress. A lot of business may be transacted then. So far, bowever, the record is as dismal as in any legislative year in recent memory. ft is back to gridlock, or so it has seemed lately — but of a oasty, internecine kind that makes the Bush administration seem like a checkers game by comparison.

The president and this same Congress did pretty well last year, their first in office. They moved to reduce the deficit, restore the tax code's cutting edge, revive and expand assorted programs for the poor, restructure college student aid, adopt a national service program, pass the family leave bill and approve the North American Free Trade Agreement. Not bad. But this year?

The bealth care bill is stuck, of course, bot bealth care is hard. Campaign finance reform is also stuck, and it ought to be easy. Congress passed the present bill a couple of years ago, wben they knew that President George Bush would veto it. It is not complicated. It is just that legislators don't want to do it. A lesser ethics bill having to do with lobbying disclosure and the plying of members and their staffs with gifts is also still bung up.

This Congress is supposed to approve the oew international trade agreement. It has oot done so. Who knows if there will be time? A bill to modernize federal regulation of the telecommunications industry is in an uncertain state. Welfare reform has been put off. A housing bill may or may oot pass; no matter that it would make overdue improvements in aspects of public bousing policy that members of both parties constantly deplore. A bill to reauthorize the main forms of federal aid to education — surely a Democratic Congress can do that — has only recently been sent to conference.

A proposed strengthening of the Clean Water Act has been shelved; so also a proposal to straighten out the regulation of pesticides, a chronic mess. A restructuring of the inaptly named Superfund program for toxic-waste cleanup may or may oot pass; it has been dragged out until there is barely time. The safe drinking water bill is stalled; mining reform is hung op in conference.

Not even the annual defense authorization bill has been passed in final form, and only two of the 13 regular appropriations bills have been signed. Sure, legislators will complete work on these and no doubt some of the rest before they are done. But what a dilatory, sloppy dispiriting process it is. Both parties bear their share of blame. No one either in or out of Congress can be proud of this.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7766. Fax: (65) 474-2134. Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Kronenfeld, 91 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-9922-1100. Fax: 852-9922-1190. Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Stimer, Fredericstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10. Pres. Int.: Michel Coissac, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785. U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. (071) 836-4802. Fax: (071) 240-2254. S.A. au capital de 1 200 000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732 021 126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.

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Europe: A Sound U.S. Policy of Initiative and Insurance

By Harold Brown

WASHINGTON — Henry Kissinger, amoog others, has argued that Clintoo administration policies are eroding the Atlantic alliance and turning NATO into an empty shell. This is wrong, but it does raise important issues about the altered security landscape in post-Cold War Europe, the principles that should guide U.S. policy there and what alternative policies might be adopted.

The principles of the Clinton administration are in fact sensible, and its policies have worked rather well. The basie issue in Europe is how to maintain, adapt and aogment the essential institutions of trans-Atlantie security — most of all NATO but also the European Union and its adjuncts — to the changed situation in Central and Eastern Europe, in Russia and the other states of the former Soviet Union.

None of us can be certain where Russia's evolution will take it. Some expect it to become a large but peaceful member of a cooperative international security order, others, a resurgent and expansionist state seeking to dominate its neighbors. The principle the Atlantic alliance — and the United States, as its leader — should follow is to be prepared politically and militarily to oppose and deter an expansionist Russia should it develop, while avoiding actions that unduly increase the likelihood that it will.

Most Central European and former Soviet nations also face alternative paths: toward Western values and practices or toward authoritarianism, statism and poisonous nationalism.

The balance for U.S. policy is not easy to strike, especially in dealing with the Central European states, whose history and geography — between Germany and Russia — do not, to put it mildly, make them naturally secure. The Busb admioistratioo, which should be commended for its handling of the events of the reunification of Germany and the collapse of the Soviet Union, oever faced up to the issue of post-Cold War security relations east of the new German border. President Bill Clinton has taken the initiative in addressing that issue and those of NATO structure and the alliance role in and beyond Europe.

At the NATO summit meeting in January, Mr. Clinton noted that the alliance's role is critical in the task of extending security to the new democracies. With U.S. leadership, NATO moved to do so through the Partnership for Peace, which gives members and potential members the chance for practical experience in military cooperation without waiting to resolve the debate over NATO expansion.

It tailors the relationship with NATO to the condition of each of the partners, thus avoiding the premature drawing of oew lines. Russia is a partner, though it will not, in my view, ever become a NATO member. The administration has rightly been ambiguous on that question. But as Mr. Clinton stressed in Warsaw, Russia will not have the right to veto, compromise or threaten the integration of any of the new democracies into Western institutions.

Speaking to the Polish Parliament on July 7, Mr. Clinton explicitly rejected a "gray zone" of uncertain security for Central Europe's oew democracies and affirmed that NATO's expansion was no longer a question of whether but of when and how.

Those who argue that the when and how are full and immediate NATO membership should say for which nations those conditions apply. And they should explain their confidence that the U.S. Congress, the parliaments of the 15 other NATO members and the NATO publics are prepared to extend credible guarantees to the oewcomers that an attack on one is an attack on all.

They should also explain what effect the drawing of such a line would have on the relationships between Russia and the other nations on the far side of that line.

NATO membership should not be automatie for any country. Democracy, a market ecooomie system and a responsible security policy are appropriate criteria. How and when to expand, how to expand to some "partners" and not others, and NATO's relations with ooomember partners through and beyond a transition will need to be worked out in the context of events. That context will include the economic relationship of Central Europe to the European Union.

For the next few years at least, the political evolution and the security of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia depend most of all on their internal stability and in turn on their economic progress. The most important external influence on that progress is the European Union's acceptance, first of their products and then of their membership.

The wisest U.S. policy is one that combines initiative and insurance. A revival of Russian expansionism is surely discouraged by Russian knowledge that it would result in a new Cold War in circumstances far less favorable to Russia than prevailed in the struggle that had such catastrophic consequences for it.

But more insurance is needed, and it is provided by the U.S. commitment to European security, evidenced by the continuance of a strong U.S military presence in Europe and reaffirmed in two Clinton budgets. The initiative, and considerable flexibility, is provided by the Partnership for Peace; Mr. Clinton's $100 million for partnership initiatives is a significant down payment of resources to support the cooperation of NATO and partner militaries.

Both initiative and insurance are evidenced by U.S. cooperation in strengthening the European pillar of NATO in the form of the Western European Union and of the Eurocorps.

And two U.S. initiatives during the past 18 months — joining with Russia in converting fissionable material from weapons in Russia and Ukraine to peaceful uses, and encouraging Russian participation at Group of Seven meetings — are examples of incentives for Russia to choose a cooperative path, including membership in the Partnership for Peace. On the central issue of trans-Atlantic and European security, the Clinton administration has done quite well; it need not apologize to its predecessors or to the American people.

The writer, defense secretary in the Carter administration, is a partner in a venture banking firm. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Cuba: Clinton Can Get Out of the Hole

By Pamela S. Falk

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton has backed himself into a corner. As thousands flee Cuba on leaky rafts, the president has just three choices, all unpalatable.

He can abandon his oew detention policy and admit arriving refugees. He can lift the embargo against Cuba, easing some of the island's economic woes. Or he can escalate the raft wars with a full naval blockade of commercial shipping to Cuba.

Of these choices, only the first makes sense. Lifting the embargo now would enrage Cuban exiles in Florida and elsewhere, because it would strengthen Fidel Castro's hand. A naval blockade would enrage U.S. allies that trade with Cuba.

Instead, the president should forthrightly renounce the detention policy; stem the tide of refugees by reinstating the payments that exile families in the United States can make to their relatives in Cuba, and ease the burden on Florida and other states by picking up resettlement costs.

The detention policy has not decreased the flow of refugees, nor is there any sign that it will. The policy is cruel to refugees and their families. It holds no prospect of creating a tinderbox in Cuba, speeding Mr. Castro's departure from power. And it burdens U.S. taxpayers.

Nor can the United States have much hope of returning the refugees to Cuba. As a Cuban official told me recently, Mr. Castro is not likely to take back a single Cuban who left.

To dig himself out of this hole, Mr. Clinton needs to start thinking of this crisis as a foreign policy issue, not a domestie political one. When he does, several things will become clear.

First, the more information that is allowed into and out of Cuba, the better. U.S. news organizations would like to open bureaus in Havana, and the necessary laws have been passed by Congress; the approval process should be expedited.

Second, the United States needs to begin talking again with Mr. Castro. If it does not, things could get worse in a hurry, as they did in 1980.

Even with the trade embargo still in place, it would be strange if the Clinton administration could not even get to the level of negotiations the Reagan administration achieved — talks that led to agreements on immigration and nuclear energy and cooperation on drug trafficking.

Third, the United States should find ways to encourage Mr. Castro to step aside peacefully. But be needs to be coaxed, not pushed, or a new leader could emerge from the Cuban military who is as oppressive politically as Mr. Castro is.

To encourage a transition to responsible leadership, the administration should quietly pursue negotiations with Cuban leaders as well as dissidents.

Mr. Clinton must look beyond this crisis, focus on the long-range foreign policy issues and let the oegotiations begin.

The writer, former staff director of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, is author of "Cuban Foreign Policy: Caribbean Tempest." She contributed this to The New York Times.

In the Population Debate, Think About Life and Not Just Birth

By Flora Lewis

BINI CALAF, Minorca, Spain — Prospects for the United Nations population conference in Cairo oext month have dramatically changed from a useful global assessment of how to match demography and resources to an ominous donnybrook.

This bolds threats of ideological, political and social disaster on a world scale. The issues, and the facts, have been vaporized by emotional steam released oot only by traditionalists insisting oo biblical strictures to "multiply" but by militants insisting on women's right to decide alone. They have lost sight of the point, which is improving humanity's bealthy survival chances.

The seemingly tactical alliance between the Vatican, Islamie fanaticism Tehran-style and Arab nationalism Tripoli-style is shocking. It suggests an uoprincipled crusade for a religious dietate that discards all appeals to tolerance and moderation.

In the Pope's view, it probably goes deeper. Since the collapse of communism, to which he rightly feels he made a large contribution, Pope John Paul II has been seeking to revive a universal "spiritual message" to fill the vacuum.

ft does have affinities with the anti-bourgeois, anti-secular, anti-beartless-capitalism, traditional communal precepts of fundameotalism. At one of his political-intellectual seminars at Castel Gandolfo, the Pope answered a question about his hostility to the Cairo conference tersely. "The question of life is a fundamental right," is all be would say.

Nobody is really challenging that. But the agenda has been turned into a battleground by two sets of militants, leaving behind the real issues of population.

"It's lascism with a leminist face," an agitator for the American right-winger Lyndon LaRouche shouted at Nawlis Sadik, president of the UN Population Council, at a meeting in Stockholm. "What?" she said with astonishment, "You don't want to empower women?"

There is a farcical side. But it is this militant feminist attempt to turn population into a power question instead of a survival question and a development question that underlies the trouble.

At the New York preparatory meeting last spring, women's organizations succeeded in recasting the agenda to focus on their demands. They are reaping a backlash. "Empowerment," a modern political go-go word, provokes resistance. To many societies, the vague, apparently unlimited goal of turning power over to women is unsettling.

There is overwhelming evidence that where girls have access to education, which in turn brings health information and employment opportunity, fertility rates decline to what the society can manage. ft isn't a matter of total numbers. It is the fact that development can only progress arithmetically, while population increases geometrically because of dramatic decline in mortality rates.

"Development is the best contraceptive" has long been the argument of those who would focus on economic and social investment as the best approach to limiting the rate of population growth. The answer is yes, certainly. It's like the recipe for rabbit stew. First catch a rabbit.

The pressure of population on land, water and food resources in poor countries makes it extremely difficult to reach the take-off point of self-sustaining development where extra effort produces more than it consumes.

It is idle, even demagogic, to suggest that the remedy is to cut drastically the consumption levels of the richest one-tenth of the world's inhabitants so their intake can be shared. It would not stretch far and it would not last long.

The point is to enable people to produce for themselves in a way that husbands resources for the future, that makes possible escape from poverty, opportunity for education, for basie health care, and, yes, for reproduction in a way that does oot just condemn new billions to the same old trap. Making that possible is the real population issue, not how many births are allowed.

What is new in human history is precisely that human ingenuity has reached the point where it can create far more lives than it has found the way to sustain in decency. The capacity of women to bear children has not increased. If the world entered this century with 2 billion people and is leaving it with 6 billion, it is because we have been enabled to live longer.

It is an improvement to be preserved, not thrown away with the dogma that birth is sacred but it doesn't matter what happens after. That is respect for life.

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The United Nations Should Prepare for the Borderless World Ahead

By Koji Kakizawa

TOKYO — The United Nations may bave suffered from low expectations during the Cold War, but today the world expects much more of it. The end of the Cold War, I believe, will transform or even end the traditional nation-state system. To adapt, the United Nations will have to implemeot a number of measures.

The oew world order that will emerge as the nation-state loses its relevance in the oext century will be more highly integrated — ecooomically, politically and culturally. There be movement, as some have predicted, toward a siogle "borderless ecooomy." And the trend toward political integration will continue, as suggested by the proliferation of successful regional organizations like the European Union.

Historically, there bave been two prerequisites for integration among nations. The first is a sharing of values; the second is the existence of a commoo task. Both requirements will be satisfied in the world of the 21st century. Today, most nations are bound together by a common desire for pluralistic democracy, and by the oeed for international cooperation to tackle such global problems as oopulatioo growth, nuclear proliferation, environmental degradation, drug-related social problems and regiooal conflicts.

Only the United Nations can provide a forum for shaping such a global transformation. But if it is to deal adequately with this oew situation, the UN itself will first require reform. It must be given the power to address global threats effectively and it must beeome a forum where the shared ideal of pluralistie democracy is promoted.

How can we do this? How are we to make the UN more effective in the transformatioo away from the nation-state system?

First, the UN should support the establishment of democratie governments by providing greater assistance for the holding of free and fair elections. Toward this end, the Electoral Assistance Uoit of the UN Secretariat should be reinforced.

Second, UN peacekeeping operations are playing an ever more important role and need proper support to cootinue in that direction. The successful elections in Namibia, Cambodia and El Salvador testify to the essential role of the peacekeepers' election-monitoring and observation units. Civilian participation is becoming increasingly important. I therefore suggest the endowment of a memorial medal honoring the contributions of civilian participants.

Only the UN can provide a forum for shaping the global transformation ahead. But first it must reshape itself; reforms are badly needed.

Third, the long-awaited post of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights oceeds adequate support and resources. The proteotion of human rights can be assured only if a multitude of conditions prevails. These inelude political stability, establisbed legal procedures, an ample oumber of jurists, wide public awareness of the importance of human rights, economic development and a rise in living standards. These conditions demand considerable effort over time.

To facilitate change, the UN must offer advisory activities to establish due process of law. Public information programs are important. A strong, permanent secretariat will be needed; close coordination among the relevant UN agencies is crucial. I would propose that the UN Center for Human Rights be given enhanced resources and that the coordinating role of the High Commissioner for Human Rights within the UN system be consolidated.

Several reforms are needed in the United Nations. The Security Council should be a focus of these reforms, though remedies are also needed in the economic and cultural fields. The dramatic increase in the number of member-states and the emergence of new powers with influence equal to those of the Security Council's permanent members means the council's legitimacy and credibility cannot be ensured unless its decisions reflect the general will of the members.

The newer global powers should be encouraged to take a more active role in efforts to ensure world peace and stability. Japan has the will and capacity to do so.

The Security Council should also better represent the international community by increasing the number of nonpermanent members and redressing the imbalance in the geographical distribution of nonpermanent seats.

Unesco, which for almost a half century has sought to contribute to peace through its efforts in educational, scientific and cultural fields, must now tackle oew issues. These include disputes between different ethnic and cultural groups.

Already, through its Culture of Peace program, Unesco is contributing to conflict prevention and post-conflict peace-building efforts. I hope Unesco's restructured executive board will more effectively address the complex global problems of today's world.

It would be useful to revitalize the Economic and Social Council so that it can better focus on urgent issues and achieve better coordination among the agencies, programs and funds that come under the Security Council's jurisdiction.

Finally, the number of contentious cases submitted by states to the International Court of Justice has increased dramatically. The court is expected to play an increasingly important role in facilitating the peaceful settlement of international legal disputes. The international community needs to strengthen the court's role by encouraging wider acceptance of its compulsory jurisdiction by the states that are party to the statute of the court.

The new world order will see a gradual erosion of the nation-state system. The yearning among peoples of the world for pluralistic, liberal democracy and a market economy is the basis for this trend. In the meanwhile, each state must attain democracy in its own way. The worldwide movement toward this common goal can be facilitated most appropriately by the United Nations. If it is to fulfill this task, we must encourage the United Nations to continue on its path of reform.

The writer is a former foreign minister of Japan. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Bayreuth's Decline

BAYREUTH — The truth is that people will continue to go to Bayreuth for another ten years at least, because it has become the fashion to do so, but, from an artistic point of view, there has been an unquestionable falling off this year. Mme. Cosima Wagner is a woman possessing intelligence of the highest order, bnt she is only one woman, and as it is she who manages everything, who puts everything on the stage and who makes all the engagements, there are some feminine mistakes which will in the end cause injury to the work carried on at Bayreuth.

1919: Turkey Is Warned

PARIS — About ten days ago President Wilson sent a Note to Turkey, through the intermediary of Admiral Bristol, American member of the Inter-Allied Mission of Inquiry at Smyrna, warning her that unless the massacres of Armenians cease immediately, he will withdraw No. 12 of the fourteen points, which stipulates that Turkish sovereignty shall be maintained in those portions of the old Ottoman Empire which are beyond question Turkish.

1944: Pétain Arrested

PARIS — Marshal Henri Pétain, Pierre Laval and Edouard Herriot, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, were arrested by the Gestapo and taken to Germany a few days before American and French forces entered Paris. Before he left, Pétain, the eighty-eight-year-old Chief of State, sent a clandestine message to the people of France, urging them to unite and stating that all he had submitted to had been for their welfare.

Schlemmer Reappraised

Show Assesses Artist's Theater Work

By David Galloway

DÜSSELDORF — Like the quirkily effervescent "Parade" of Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, Oskar Schlemmer's "Triadic Ballet" enjoys legendary status in the annals of modern dance.

"Parade," in Picasso's sets and "dancing sculptures," Léonide Massine's choreography and Erik Satie's music, provoked a gratifying furor in Paris in 1917. Schlemmer's work, though not officially premiered until 1922, was also conceived in the war years, while the Stuttgart-born artist was in military service. Twice wounded, he used his hospital stays to develop his "cubistic joke." The earliest version was performed in 1916 at a fund-raising benefit for the artist's own regiment.

Though a far cry from the starkly stylized production of 1922, even this brief prelude underscored the artist's fascination with the machine age. While the warlords were busy exploiting the destructive potential of technology, his figures, often wearing accessories that resembled artificial limbs, paradoxically suggested that art could employ technology to liberate the creative imagination.

In one form or another, Schlemmer worked on his "Triadic Ballet" for a quarter-century. In the 1930s he even attempted to adapt it for a variety show in Berlin. Despite wide recognition, the work never enjoyed an adequate performance in the eyes of its creator. Financial problems, Schlemmer's insistence on complete control over his productions, and unwieldy costumes that hampered the dancers were among the obstacles. If dissatisfied with the available talent, Schlemmer took to the stage himself as a performer.

None of his drawings for sets and costumes were exhibited before 1953, when they comprised a footnote to a Stuttgart retrospective. The show thus unwittingly reinforced the popular conception that Schlemmer was a painter who only dabbled in the theater.

But he not only dedicated himself passionately to the stage but also strove to integrate his own skills and his philosophic vision into a *Gesamtkunstwerk* that makes genre classifications irrelevant.

Düsseldorf's Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen is now making an ambitious attempt to place Schlemmer's theatrical achievements in context (until Oct. 16). That one of Germany's leading museums for modern and contemporary paintings would mount such a show, which will also be seen in Vienna and Hannover, says something about the shift of focus. Nearly 200 drawings and costumes are on view, together with a reconstruction of one of the artist's kinetic stages.

Oskar Schlemmer in his own costume.

WHAT Schlemmer so vigorously sought to create was a "theatrical costume dance" that would integrate life and art, dance and painting, color and light and movement. Freely borrowing elements from the circus, medieval pageants and modern technology, Schlemmer even went so far as to construct his own bizarre instruments.

More conventionally, Schlemmer also designed sets and costumes for Stravinsky's "Petrushka" and Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker," as well as sets for a Berlin "Hamlet" staged by Erwin Piscator. Referring to such commercial work, he complained at having to sacrifice "99 percent of my soul in the bargain." Yet his approach to a new work was virtually impossible to accommodate in theatrical hierarchies. He always began by designing costumes, then searching for suitable music, developing the choreography out of the interaction of the two.

In the euphoric 1920s, the idiosyncratic approach worked well enough, and the Bauhaus provided a platform. In the increasingly politicized climate of the 1930s, Schlemmer's stage works seemed to many of his colleagues both self-centered and frivolous. He was maneuvered out of his position at the Bauhaus and was increasingly regarded as a troublemaker.

In March of 1933, the Nazis closed down a retrospective show in Stuttgart, and in 1937 included 50 of his paintings in the infamous "Entartete Kunst" exhibition in Munich. His final dance piece was a three-minute work, for the 75th anniversary of a Wuppertal paint factory, whose art-minded owner had hired him to work in the research department. He died two years later, in 1943, aged 54.

If, on the one hand, the reappraisal of Schlemmer's work for the theater is long overdue, in another sense it is superfluous. Thanks to Bauhaus artists who reached America, the spirit if not the letter of Schlemmer's experiments gradually filtered into the contemporary scene. At Black Mountain College when the former Bauhaus teacher, Josef Albers, worked there, the future choreographer Merce Cunningham was a student. His collaborations with Robert Rauschenberg and John Cage evoke Schlemmer's strivings, even as they paved the way for multimedia events.

Both kinetic art and performance art owe substantial, if indirect debts to Schlemmer's vision. So, too, does the pictorial theater of Robert Wilson. Schlemmer's credo that art can triumph over the chaos of life by lending it pattern and rhythm has plainly lost none of its revolutionary impact.

David Galloway is an art critic and free-lance curator based in Wuppertal, Germany.

Discovering the Essential Pontormo

International Herald Tribune

SOUREN MELIKIAN

NEW YORK — The age of the monograph has arrived. One by one, the masters of the past are looked at afresh. A name is picked out, known works whose authorship is considered to be established beyond doubt are used to lay the foundations of his oeuvre, others are tracked down and attributed to the painter. The reconstruction is then offered to the admiration of the public.

The most remarkable among the recently reconstructed masters of the 16th century is Pontormo, as Jacopo Carrucci is known after the village where he was born in 1494. Just published in New York, "Pontormo Paintings and Frescoes," with a short text by Salvatore S. Nigro, illustrates Phase Two in the reconstruction process.

Pontormo's "Saint Veronica" (detail), in the Pope chapel of Santa Maria Novella church in Florence.

After the groundwork laid by catalogues raisonnés — K. W. Forster's exhaustive "Pontormo: Monograph with a Critical Catalogue" was published long ago in Germany (and in German exclusively) — here is the essential Pontormo, cut down to 40 paintings and eight frescoes. Trust Harry N. Abrams, the publishers, for fine color. The volume is beautiful, the artist admirable. The artist? Even pared down to a minimum, the oeuvre is not quite so solidly entrenched as the presentation may suggest. There are no signatures. In Renaissance Italy, established painters had studios in which the pupil imitated the master as a matter of course. And the master was not above adding his contribution to an esteemed disciple's effort.

Bedeviling the problem, contemporary accounts documenting the works considered "safe" can be infuriatingly ambiguous. Take the great Giorgio Vasari, a painter in his own right, a greater draftsman, a fabulous collector of drawings and, by general consent, the first art historian. In his "Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors and Architects," Vasari makes several references to the frescoes in the Ludovico Caponi chapel, which forms part of the Church of Santa Felicità, in Florence. When dealing with Pontormo's life, the great man says he painted God the Father surrounded by Patriarchs. The artist also did three of the four medallions enclosing the Evangelists. The fourth, Vasari explains, was the work of Agnolo Bronzino, one of Pontormo's pupils. Vasari, alas, is not too worried about consistency. In the chapter on Bronzino, the painter-historian credits the latter with painting two Evangelists, not one.

Is this why Saint John and Saint Luke differ somewhat in spirit? Saint John leans forward, in a rolling movement. The wind runs through the drape floating over his shoulder. If we know anything about Pontormo, this is the real article. Luke, leaning on a tablet, pen in hand, looks different, more compact, more tense. Part of the head of a bull is seen behind his shoulder, peering at the viewer with the one eye that is visible. It gives the painting a strange, slightly disturbing feel. Perhaps Pontormo owes this to Dürer, whom he admired. He probably did paint Luke. But we may never be entirely sure.

A glance at the biographical data makes it plain Pontormo underwent many strains of influence. He was the son of a Florentine painter who had worked in the studio of Domenico Ghirlandaio and that surely left a stamp on young Jacopo, if only through early exposure to the pictures.

Pontormo was 14 when he was taken to Florence to visit the studios of Leonardo, Piero di Cosimo and Mariotto Albertinelli. Mariotto took the teenager under his wing. If Vasari's word is to be trusted, the first painting by Jacopo was a small Annunciation done for a friend who died before it was finished. Jacopo kept it with him and "Mariotto, who was very proud of it, showed it off as something very rare to whoever entered his workshop." Raphael, Vasari goes on, saw it, and was amazed at its quality.

The next port of call for Jacopo was the studio of Andrea del Sarto. Accompanying his master and the painter Rosso Fiorentino, Jacopo went to Rome. There he looked at Hellenistic sculpture, which was to leave an indelible impression on his young mind. It is probably to this that his love of fluttering drapes can be traced.

Shortly after, Andrea del Sarto invited him to take part in the execution of the predella for an "Annunciation" in a Florentine church. He and Rosso worked together, and Andrea helped Pontormo complete his work. No wonder, therefore, if there is an Andrea del Sarto touch to the canopy in a fresco that Pontormo painted later in the church of Santa Maria Novella.

In another work, the marvelous fresco painted by Pontormo in the church of Santissima Annunziata in Florence in the years 1514 to 1516, a multiple legacy can be detected. Leonardo perhaps, Andrea del Sarto certainly, Raphael, probably, in some of the faces. In his 30s the artist finally developed a curious style that singles him out at first glance. Tall figures hardly seem to touch ground, when shown full length. They move effortlessly as if wafted by the wind blowing through their drapes. The faces gaze in a kind of trance at unseen sights located behind the viewer, their eyebrows lightly raised in dreamy, yet anxious surprise.

This creates an astonishing kinship between deeply different subjects. In one of Pontormo's early masterpieces, a "Visitation" now in the parish church of San Michele, in Carmignano, it is instantly apparent. That same unreal lightness, that slight twirl to the body moving with a ballet-like bounce, can also be recognized in the portrait of a halberdier, one of the most beautiful in the Mannerist school.

His identity remains elusive. When it set a world record for any Old Master sold at auction on May 31, 1989, at Christie's and was acquired by the J. Paul Getty Museum for $35.2 million, it was presented as the portrait of Cosimo de' Medici. Herbert Keutner, the German art historian, first expressed that opinion a long time ago, convinced that he recognized the features of the Prince known from other works. But we hear from Vasari that during the siege of Florence, from 1529 to 1530, Pontormo "did a portrait of Francesco Guardi in the garb of a soldier." That description surely matches the halberdier. The game remains open — perhaps Vasari referred to another picture now lost, or perhaps he got this one wrong too.

WE have yet to recognize that the narrowing focus, zeroing in on individual artists who lived several centuries ago, does not lead to greater certainty but, at best, to more methodical speculation. To avoid the tedium of perpetual hypothesis, the publisher entrusted the text to a professor of Italian literature at the University of Catania. The style is chirpily allusive when not downright incomprehensible. A simple list of plates and an index would help. But in the end the only thing that is new and worth pondering again and again is the photography.

A close-up of the Santa Maria Novella fresco shows quick slanting strokes invisible to the visitor standing in the church. These seem to echo the remark of a 16th-century writer that the fresco was done "in great haste." Such details are enough to make the book indispensable.

The Complete Bourdelle

By Kate Singleton

SPOLETO, Italy — Despite the completeness of this exhibition of works by Emile-Antoine Bourdelle (1861-1929), the sculpture that dominates the event is not actually in the show. Nor could it have been. Once cast, the "Monument aux combattants et défenseurs du Tarn-et-Garonne de 1870-1871" was too big to be assembled in the artist's Paris studio. It has remained rooted to its pedestal outside the Museum of Natural History in Montauban, Bourdelle's hometown.

Bourdelle worked there as an assistant cabinetmaker to his father until 1876, when he obtained a grant to study at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Toulouse, and later in Paris. In 1895, when the city of Montauban announced the competition for designs for a war memorial, Bourdelle, then 34, was working in Rodin's atelier. It was there that he began to focus on anatomical details, studied with such intensity that they appear as abstractions, mutilations almost, of the human body.

After winning the commission he set to work on a number of studies of heads, hands and struggling bodies that were ultimately to be assembled in the monument, which must have struck contemporaries as disconcertingly disconnected in its parts, yet all the more dramatic and imposing for this.

Many of these studies were cast in bronze and became sculptures in their own right. They occupy the first rooms of the Spoleto exhibition with an expressive poignancy that is heightened by their fragmentary nature. The clawing and twisted "Desperate Hand" (1897-1898), for instance, that seems to embody a reference to Rodin's treatment of the same theme; or the three heads that make up the "Screaming Figures" (Figures hurlantes) representing Fear, Suffering and Death in shockingly expressionistic terms; or indeed the various warriors weighed down by armor no less than fate.

A Bourdelle bust.

Bourdelle also sculpted bas-reliefs for the plinth of the war memorial, and these relate interestingly both to his earlier drawings and to the later designs for the facade of the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in Paris. "One should draw constantly," Bourdelle would repeat to his pupils at the Grande Chaumière, where he began teaching in 1909. "Drawing is our discipline. . . . In sculpture knowledge is drawing."

In one of these bas-reliefs illustrating "The Terrors of War," the dramatic use of foreshortening is tempered by a kind of formal simplification that was to become a hallmark of much of Bourdelle's later work. This search for stylistic economy was certainly inspired by two great periods of the Western artistic heritage: Hellenic archaism (Cléopatre, the artist's wife, came from Athens, and certainly stimulated her husband's interest in Greek mythology), and Romanesque architecture and sculpture, particularly of medieval France.

"Those who don't like my work, and there are plenty of them, say that I'm archaic," wrote Bourdelle. "They say that to punish me. But they also believe that archaism is something dead. . . . Archaism belongs to all times and the title they have given me, far from being a punishment, is the purest of rewards. All that is synthesis is archaism, the archaic is the opposite of copying, is the born enemy of lying — of the whole stupidly odious art of trompe l'oeil that makes a corpse out of marble. Archaic art penetrates the universal and is in harmony with it; it is both the most human and the most eternal art."

The Montauban monument thus embodies the dramatic impact of Bourdelle's earlier work and suggestions of his later sculptures. These latter include some fine pensive portraits (Rodin with a flowing beard, the writer Anatole France, the painter Ingres, a curious self-portrait (1908), full-length but bereft of arms, in which the artist appears immersed in thought, his head bent forward) as well as a series of more allegorical sculptures that capture and explore movement.

IN view of Bourdelle's commission for the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées and the opera in Marseille, many of these are actually devoted to dance, inspired by Isadora Duncan and Nijinsky. However, gentler rhythms abound in the studies for mythological subjects and their translation into three-dimensional form, where the archaism is more evident.

Less constrained by academe than some of his older contemporaries, Bourdelle was also less polemical and subversive than the avant-garde of his time. He thus mapped out a road of his own that, though interesting at every turn, has tended to elude the pilgrim hordes. The exhibition, here until Sept. 4, is a chance to see the work of a great artist in the right light: His own. The show will be at the Palazzo Ducale in Genoa from Sept. 16 to Oct. 30.

Kate Singleton lives in Italy and writes frequently on cultural affairs.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
LATE CITY EDITION

THE WEATHER
Today: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain tonight; continued cool
Temperatures Yesterday: Max., 75; Min., 58
Detailed Report on Page 28

Vol. CIV No. 35,714 Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc. SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1944 10 Cents in New York City and Suburbs 15 Cents Elsewhere

Allies Swarm Over Seine on 200-Mile Front, Germans Fleeing Le Havre, Rouen, Dieppe; London Has Robot-Bomb Lull for Second Day

Dewey Calls N. Y. War Vote Law Success

Says Effort of Democrats and Their 'Satellites' to 'Scuttle' System Failed

Ballot Applications Placed at 400,000

State Commission Finds Rate So Far Is Double Average in Rest of U. S.

By John C. Rogers

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey asserted today that the New York State war ballot law is working out as a great success despite the Democratic party's attempts to "scuttle" it through "blind partisan attacks."

The occasion for his statement was a report from the State War Ballot Commission disclosing that in the matter of establishing voting contact with men and women in service New York is running 100 per cent ahead of the average performance by the other states.

The Republican Presidential candidate, who is busy writing campaign speeches at his farm home near Pawling, issued his statement through his office here. It said in part:

"I hope that the men and women in uniform and their families here at home will remember that it was the Democratic party and its satellites that made false and irresponsible charges against the state's war-ballot law.

"That campaign of deception and demagoguery failed. It failed because the soldiers and sailors—and their families—saw through the misleading propaganda of those who sought to scuttle the system."

C. I. O. Drive a Target

In mentioning "satellites" of the Democratic party Governor Dewey clearly referred to units of the National Citizens' Committee for Political Action, sponsored by the Congress of Industrial Organizations—a group which has been most vehement in denouncing the Dewey soldier-vote measure as the "soldier-can't-vote law."

Governor Dewey added, to defense of the law, which he recommended to the 1944 Legislature and which was passed by that body:

"Any attempt to make political capital by tearing down the procedure [for soldier voting] provided by law is an attack on the soldier's right to vote. I am happy that that attack has failed."

The State War Ballot Commission report, issued by its chairman, William T. Simpson, noted that an Associated Press roundup dated Aug. 24 estimated that 2,000,000 soldier-vote applications have been received throughout the nation.

State Total Set at 400,000

It pointed out that New York's total is estimated at 400,000—20 per cent of the grand total. Since New York's population is only 10 per cent of the total population, the Simpson report hailed the fact that this state's performance to

(Continued on page 19, column 4)

Rubber Ruling Opens Way for Better Girdle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP).—The Office of the Rubber Director opened the way today for a better grade of girdles.

It lifted all restrictions on the use of neoprene by elastic-thread manufacturers.

Up to now only a limited quantity of the high-grade synthetic product has been available for civilian use. Girdle producers have been able to obtain all the buna-S, another synthetic they could use. But they preferred neoprene, saying it made a better girdle, an O. R. D. spokesman said.

The agency also revised its regulations to require 90 per cent synthetic rubber instead of 70 per cent in all medium-sized highway-truck tires.

7 Women Cited As Buying Food In Black Market

O.P.A. Asks Federal Court in Connecticut to Enjoin Them Against Violations

Special to the Herald Tribune

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 26.—Seven hapless women consumers in the Fairfield County communities of Stamford and Riverside found themselves today subjects of what was believed to be the first court action in the nation against customers who bought butter and meat without ration points or with insufficient points.

Complaints filed in the United States District Court here disclosed that the Office of Price Administration was seeking a permanent injunction restraining the seven from any further violation of rationing regulations. No other penalty was being asked.

Those of the customers who could be reached for comment today were generally too stricken by the news to offer detailed public explanation, although some expressed wonder at why they should have been singled out from among alleged scores of neighbors in the same position. They will have twenty days to file answers in court.

The seven were Mrs. Jessie M. DuBois, 115 Ocean Drive West; Mrs. Alice R. Kilcoyne, 1872 Bedford Street; Mrs. Gladys F. Guerrich, 10 Hinckley Avenue; Mrs. Charlotte M. Hanley, 723 Shippan Avenue, and Miss Lillian P. Allen, 20 Second Avenue, all of Stamford.

(Continued on page 16, column 1)

10,000 Nazis In Paris Lay Down Arms

Unconditional Surrender Signed by Commander in Gare Montparnasse

City Is Liberated Almost Unscarred

French Leaders Move In to Set Up Government; U. S. to Supply Food

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Paris is free today, but has a terrific hangover.

The final unconditional surrender was signed at 6 p. m. yesterday in the dingy baggagemaster's office in the Gare Montparnasse, and Paris celebrated it with one of the wildest nights in its history. But machine-gun and rifle shots played a staccato accompaniment to the blaring brass bands celebrating the end of German rule.

From dusk until early morning it seemed as if everybody was shooting in all directions, and there was occasional cannonading. Some of the shooting was at Germans still fighting after the formal surrender, but a lot of it was Parisians simply letting off steam.

[The German garrison that surrendered was estimated at 10,000, according to a statement at supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. It said one German strongpoint still held out Saturday night in the Champigny sector, a suburb five miles southeast of Paris, and there was sporadic fighting with small groups of Germans in the northeastern and northwestern suburbs of the city. Isolated snipers were being hunted down.]

City Virtually Unscarred

A quick tour of the city today showed Paris was virtually unscarred by war. The greatest damage was to buildings in the Luxembourg Gardens area, where the Germans made a last stand. When the sun rose this morning all was quiet and Paris was going her serene way again.

Eighty-year-old flower girls were selling blossoms on Seine bridges, all seized intact by patriots. Before

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

Frenchmen Sing of Their Deliverance: "Le Jour de Gloire Est Arrivé"

Herald Tribune—Acme from the Navy

French citizens raising their voices in the triumphant "Marseillaise" as the Allied invaders bring freedom to them again

Bulgars Order Germans Out, Seek Armistice

New Romanian Cabinet in Power at Bucharest as Nazi Mission Is Interned

By Lewis Gannett

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP).—While the Bulgarian envoy was cooling his heels in Istanbul awaiting British and American peace terms, the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Draganov, informed the charge of the Soviet Union, with which Bulgaria is not formally at war, that Bulgaria had decided to become a neutral.

This decision was announced by the Soviet Information Bureau on the Moscow radio, which added that, "In the event that German troops in Romania retreat into Bulgarian territory, they will be disarmed and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the

(Continued on page 9, column 1)

Nazi Prisoners Cower in Paris As Barbed Wire Holds Off Crowd

German Staff Is Moved From the Hotel Majestic, Where Floors Are Littered With Hitler Pictures; Celebration Held Around Wrecked Tank

By Ned Russell

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The well known Hotel Majestic and the streets leading from it to the Arc de Triomphe a block away were symbols today of the shattering defeat of the German garrison there. Outside the hotel were the fire-blackened hulks of three small French tanks and a big German tank which the Nazis had used in their effort to resist the underground forces of Paris. Thousands of Parisians—old men and women, young girls in red, white and blue dresses, smartly dressed young men and children—milled around in throngs, cheering France and her allies and scornfully examining the wreckage of the German war machine.

Inside the hotel was a mass of German officers and soldiers who had formed the headquarters outfit of the Nazi garrison of Paris. Unshaven French soldiers, with bayonets fixed to their rifles, stood guard over the clutter of Nazis, who only yesterday were trying to direct a defense of the city. The Germans lay on the floor of the hotel's huge lobby almost as if they were dead. Some of them slept, some whispered to each other as Allied officers walked past to inspect the hotel.

Off in a corner, near the elevators, a dark-skinned French soldier wearing the inner helmet of an American steel helmet, examined Germans, one by one. They held their hands above their heads as he searched them.

In the dining room were six long

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

Reds Hurl Foe Across Danube, Win Bessarabia

Seize 61,000 Prisoners in Day; Advance to Within 100 Miles of Bucharest

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 27 (Sunday).—Russian troops virtually reconquered all Bessarabia yesterday, hurling the Germans across the lower Danube on a broad front between the Prut and the Black Sea and overrunning 350 towns and villages where thousands of Germans and Romanians quit the struggle.

A Moscow communique announced that at least 61,000 prisoners were taken during the day, including five Romanian divisions of perhaps 30,000 men which surrendered with all their arms.

A midnight supplementary communique said that Soviet marines landed at Valcov, Black Sea port at the mouth of the Danube, and

(Continued on page 9, column 2)

Strangled Woman Is Identified As Wife of Vacationing Importer

The woman who was found strangled beneath thick shrubbery around the Hayden Planetarium, Central Park West and Eighty-first Street, on Friday was identified yesterday as Mrs. Phyllis Lyons Newmark, thirty-five years old, of 129 West Seventy-ninth Street, wife of Melville G. Newmark, an importer.

She was tentatively identified by Alex Burton, a clerk at the Clifton House, where she lived in a two-room apartment on the seventh floor of the fifteen-story building.

Police detectives making a routine check of the neighboring buildings in an attempt to identify the murdered woman had questioned Mr. Burton. He recalled yesterday morning, when Mrs. Newmark had not returned during the night, that a key found in the dead woman's clothing was marked with the number of her apartment, 7-F. He was taken to the City Morgue and made a positive identification.

Mrs. Newmark's husband, returning from a vacation last night, described his wife as an extrovert, whose friendliness probably led her to her death.

"She was much too friendly a person," Mr. Newmark said. "She spoke to poor people, tradespeople,

(Continued on page 23, column 2)

10,000 Germans Surrender in Bordeaux Trap

Southwest France Freed; Avignon Falls as Nazis Flee Up Valley of Rhone

By The Associated Press

IRUN, Spain, Aug. 26.—Ten thousand Germans encircled by American and French forces around Belin, thirty miles south of Bordeaux, surrendered late this afternoon, French authorities at Hendaye announced tonight.

The capitulation of the Nazis ended all organized German resistance in southwestern France. American and French forces which had trapped the Germans had been hacking them to pieces when the Germans hoisted a white flag.

[To the east, in southern France, American 7th Army forces have reached the River Rhone at Avignon and Arles and occupied the Alpine fortified town of Briancon, near the Mont Genevre pass into Italy, an Allied announcement said. German forces were reported fleeing up the valley of the Rhone.]

According to reports from Hendaye, across the frontier from Irun, the Germans evacuated Bordeaux Thursday and moved into the wooded Landes region, centering in Belin.

The Americans and French closed in on them and gained a daily increasing bag of prisoners as Germans filtered out under white flags. [Communiques of supreme headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force and the Mediterranean command have not touched upon the reported operations along France' Bay of Biscay coast.]

Thus territory once held by eight German divisions, filled with swarms of German agents and policed by thousands of Vichy gunmen now is tranquil under the Tricolor.

This has been accomplished to less than a week. On Monday, two uniformed French officers crossed the international bridge at Irun to Hendaye. One was a French jeweler at San Sebastian who had dusted off his first world war uniform the day before and the other was a young captain who hailed from Algiers.

Tonight these two men, as representatives of Lieutenant General Joseph Pierre Koenig, commanded a force estimated at 50,000 men which held at least 12,000 German prisoners and maintained order in

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

Allies Across Seine at Six Bridgeheads

British March 40 Miles in Six Hours to Force New Vernon Crossing

Luxemburg Is Told War Is Coming Near

Alsace and Lorraine Also Warned; All-Out Fight Rages for Port of Brest

By The Associated Press

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 27 (Sunday).—The Allied armies, having broken across the Seine River barrier on a two hundred-mile front, herded the Germans before them today in a battle of pursuit that swirled steadily nearer to Germany's frontiers.

"The elimination of the German 7th Army as a fighting entity has decided the battle of France," declared supreme headquarters, warning the little Duchy of Luxemburg and the French frontier provinces of Alsace and Lorraine that they soon "may become a theater of war."

"What there is left of the Germans in northwest France is hanging like meat on a butcher's hook, waiting to be cut down," said a high officer at British field headquarters.

The British, in a spectacular forty-mile forced march in six hours, forced a crossing of the Seine at Vernon, ten miles northwest of the strong American bridgehead at Mantes, and turned loose another powerful force against the Germans scrambling from their Channel forts.

Robot Attack Halts

The Allied drive menacing Pas de Calais, nest of the flying bombs, coincided with a lull in the attacks on London and southern England, indicating that already this thrust might be paying dividends.

[At 1 a. m. Sunday London time, the British capital had been without a robot bomb attack for forty and one-half hours—the last previous lull of the kind having been twenty-four hours long—a dispatch from London said. The Associated Press reported some cautious hope there that the Germans had been driven from their robot launching bases in near-by France as a result of Allied aerial bombings and the outflanking of German lines north of the River Seine.]

Southeast of Paris there was brisk fighting on the northeast bank of the Seine between the American bridgeheads at Corbeil and Melun as the enemy strove to delay the American advance.

The remnants of the Germans remaining on the southwest bank of the river at its mouth were frenziedly trying to cross in daylight as Canadian and Belgian troops closed to for the kill.

Six Allied Bridgeheads

Only the harried survivors of the Normandy debacle and a handful of divisions of the once mighty 15th Army, guarding the rocket coast, stood before the Americans, British and Canadians surging across the Seine over at least six bridgeheads northwest and southeast of Paris.

The German forces, which supreme headquarters said now were capable of fighting only delaying actions from here on into Germany, were being pounded night and day by swarming warplanes whose pilots said they were in full retreat toward Belgium and the Rhine.

The German air force threw far planes into some of the greatest aerial battles since D Day and lost ninety-three Friday, most of them in northwestern France. Few enemy planes were sighted today.

Summary of Today's News on Inside Pages

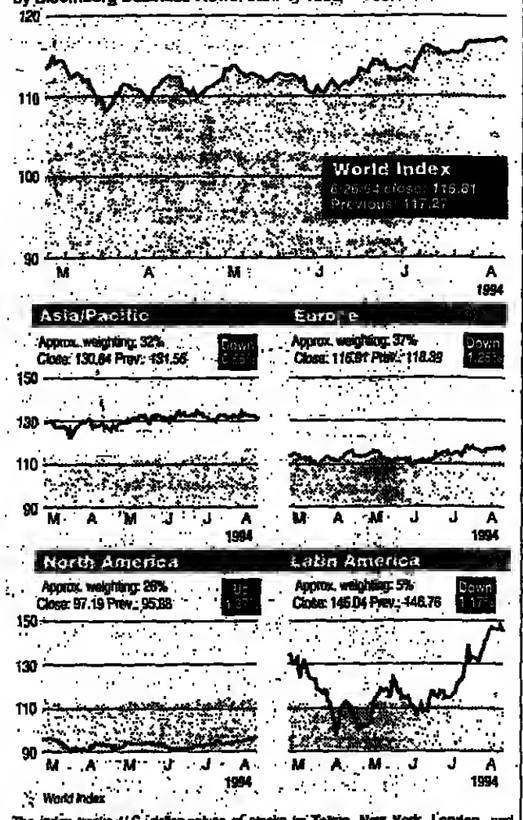
THE LIBERATION OF PARIS – AUGUST 22-27, 1944

In the last days of August, as the Allies approached the city, the unarmed population of Paris – reinforced by a small number of armed resistance fighters – rose against the occupying German forces. In four days of street battles and general insurrection, Paris was liberated. To commemorate these dramatic days, the International Herald Tribune is reproducing the six front pages from the New York Herald Tribune chronicling the week of August 22 through 27, 1944.

50 YEARS AGO TODAY IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

THE TRIB INDEX: 116.81 Down 0.39%

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Fri. close	Prev. close	% change		Fri. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	113.96	114.40	−0.38	Capital Goods	120.43	120.28	+0.12
Utilities	130.05	132.13	−1.57	Raw Materials	134.57	135.63	−0.78
Finance	116.61	117.50	−0.76	Consumer Goods	104.42	104.30	+0.12
Services	122.87	123.12	−0.20	Miscellaneous	133.53	134.15	−0.46

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

U.S. Companies Gaze South, Again

By Allen R. Myerson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Mexicans have voted. Now it's the Americans' turn.

U.S. corporations and investors are poised for a new round of ventures in Mexico after the ruling party's recent victory in an election they regard as clean enough, at least, to be valid.

Mexican stocks have jumped, anticipating and then responding to the success of Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party's presidential candidate. Corporate expansions and direct investments will come more gradually, as they take more than a phone call to arrange and can be much harder to reverse.

Already, though, the rustling and the shuffling heard in many U.S. corporate offices come from plans for Mexican investment being pulled out of the drawers and off the shelves where they had been put when the PRI government faltered early this year amid the peasant rebellion in the southern state of Chiapas and the assassination of its initial presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta.

"We were waiting to see the results of the election before we did anything," Sheila Gallagher, a spokeswoman for Centex Corp., the largest U.S. home builder, said.

Laurence E. Hirsch, Centex's chief executive, while refusing to describe his plans in Mexico, said, "An election that didn't elect the PRI would have led one to wonder about the consequences."

The Mexican government, although committed to free markets, has a far greater role in the economy than the U.S. government does, making national elections that much more of a business issue.

Just as ancient Romans measured periods of time by consulships, Mexican business people frame their long-range plans by the *sexeni*, the six-year presidential term.

Now, much more than before, U.S. executives are planning for the coming sexeni as well.

"Is the politics — let's call it an opening — going to keep moving in the same direction as the economic opening?" asked Hugo Verdegaal, the head of international corporate finance for Citibank in New York. "The election confirmed to a lot of people that is the case."

Mr. Verdegaal said that, rather than reacting suddenly to the vote, U.S. and Mexican corporations began to breathe more easily a few months ago, as the ruling party began to recover from the uprising and Mr. Colosio's assassination.

Citibank now expects to help finance government infrastructure projects, especially in electric power, that had been put off until after the election.

U.S. investment in Mexico has grown rapidly in recent years, with a burst after Congress approved the North American Free Trade Agreement in November. But much new investment by U.S. corporations is bound to be quiet, even furtive: They crank out news releases when they ship more products to Mexico, but not when they ship jobs.

The investment momentum slowed this year, but Jaime Alatorre, president of the Mexican Investment Board, said he expected a strong revival. Just this week, he and his staff began calling U.S. companies that in the last few months had put off decisions on government works or investments of their own.

"Ports, power generation," he began in a interview, as if going down a list. "A number of them in textiles, garments. Those projects will be moving much faster. There are projects in the area of auto parts."

Some apparel work for U.S. corporations will soon move to Mexico from Asia to qualify for the trade pact's tariff reductions on exports to the United States, be said. As for auto parts, the Big Three auto companies are asking suppliers to set up factories near their Mexican assembly plants.

U.S. companies are encouraged not only by Mr. Zedillo's allegiance to current economic policies but also by the chances that he will revive other, stalled reforms. "That's a main topic: the government itself delaying liberalization until after the elections," said Ronald J. Johansson, a partner in the Kenneth Leventhal & Co. real estate consulting firm.

Despite some opposition from the Mexican legislature, the government is already proposing to bundle home mortgages and sell them as investment securities.

Dollar Surges On Renewed Bond Demand

Greenspan Warns Against Too Much Monetary Easing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar surged Friday on strong demand for U.S. securities and indications U.S. interest rates are at least on firm ground and possibly headed higher.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said Friday that central banks must resist the urge to fight high unemployment with loose monetary policy.

"Any tendency to seek a bit of macro-policy relief by pushing on the outer limits of monetary policy risks longer-term financial instability," he said.

The dollar finished in New York at 1.5745 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5425 DM on Thursday, and at 100.45 yen, from 99.78 yen. It raced to 5.3920 French francs from 5.2885 francs and to 1.3300 Swiss francs from 1.3023. The pound weakened to $1.5310 from $1.5565.

Trying to push unemployment steadily lower with loose monetary policies will only lead to inflation and a sick economy, Mr. Greenspan said at a conference sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

The Fed has raised U.S. rates five times this year in preemptive strikes against inflation, and financial markets have been eager for any signs as to whether monetary policy will now remain steady or be tightened up yet again.

Higher interest rates increase the return on dollar-denominated deposits.

The dollar also was bolstered by a rally in Treasury bond prices as investors bought dollars to buy bonds. The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 21/32 point, to 100 8/32, sending the yield down to 7.48 percent from 7.53 percent Thursday.

At one point, bond prices were up almost two full points as investors rushed to buy the securities on signs that the Fed's strategy for containing inflation may be working.

Although the Commerce Department on Friday revised upward its estimate of growth in gross domestic product for the second quarter to 3.8 percent from an initially reported 3.7 percent, many analysts had been bracing for a much steeper upward revision.

"It wasn't revised up as strongly as had been expected, which gave the bond market hope that the Fed isn't too far behind the game," said Steve Hannah, director of research at FBJ International.

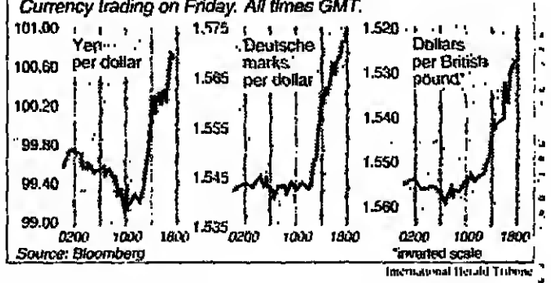
The report pointed to a slowing of economic growth to a rate that could be sustained and not be accompanied by inflation, which erodes the value of fixed-income securities.

The Commerce Department

See DOLLAR, Page 10

The Dollar's Uptick

Currency trading on Friday. All times GMT.



International Herald Tribune

Berlusconi Promises Action on Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi pledged swift action to cut Italy's huge budget deficit Friday, in part by tackling its generous pensions system, and pledged his support for Antonio Fazio, governor of the Bank of Italy.

In an attempt to boost confidence in his shaky coalition after a summer of bickering among his political allies, Mr. Berlusconi warned Italians they would be called on to make sacrifices to rescue the country from its economic plight.

The conservative prime minister sought to reassure financial markets that his austerity budget would be ready to be sent to the Parliament well before the end of September.

But he made no secret of the fact that a large part of the savings would have to come from changes to a system that has given Italians higher pensions than almost anywhere else in the world in return for less work.

Berlusconi said existing benefits would not be touched but indicated that those who retired later would not be able to expect the same treatment.

"We must restructure the sector to stop the state from going bankrupt," he said at a news conference held before his cabinet met to discuss government finances.

The government will have to pay out around 70 trillion lire ($45 billion) in pensions in 1994. That is close to half of this year's 154 trillion lire budget deficit. The hemorrhage will worsen in the next few years as more people retire and fewer take jobs and pay into the system. The drain of money has been made worse by decades of abuse.

Options facing the government include raising the retirement age by five years, to 65 for men and 60 for women.

It could also extend the minimum qualifying period for a pension, which for Italy's army of state employees is 19½ years, and reduce the payout for those who retire.

Mr. Berlusconi also backed Mr. Fazio, the governor of the central bank who has been the target of criticism from the National Alliance, which is led by neofascist groups.

Allegations by senior figures in the party that the central bank was subverting the government with this month's interest rate hike sparked disquiet on financial markets.

Members of the National Alliance have also criticized the central bank for its handling of the sale of the state-owned Banca Nazionale delle Communicazioni.

Mr. Berlusconi said the cabinet would discuss the central bank and that, while he could not give any information in advance of the meeting, he and the government intended to respect the central bank's autonomy.

Mr. Berlusconi said he hoped the criticisms and observations made about the central bank were "not true" and added, "There cannot be doubts of the government's will to respect the autonomy of the Bank of Italy."

(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

New Indian Problem: A Strong Rupee

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

BOMBAY — After years of worrying that its currency would steadily depreciate against most others, India has a new but perhaps more welcome problem: The rupee may now be appreciating too quickly for its own good.

Positive results from its economic reform efforts, strong exports and a flood of foreign investment have helped boost India's foreign reserves to nearly $18 billion, not counting $4 billion in gold reserves.

The growing hoard marks a dramatic turnaround since June 1991, when India's foreign reserves had dwindled to $1.6 billion, alarming the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The crisis prodded India onto a path of reforms aimed at cutting its deficit, lowering barriers to foreign trade and investment, and dismantling the so-called license raj, under which businesses had to seek permission from New Delhi bureaucrats to make any major move.

Now that the economy is improving and the reserves are piling up, banks, boardrooms and broadsheets across the country are passionately discussing the management of these reserves.

For every voice congratulating India on the change in its fortunes, another insists something must be done about it.

In an economy seeking to expand exports and fight inflation, Finance Minister Manmohan Singh and Chakraborty Rangarajan, head of the Reserve Bank of India's, face difficult policy choices.

As the foreign exchange pours in, some analysts say the Reserve Bank has two clear options: It could stop buying dollars at the current rate and watch the rupee appreciate, with potentially harmful impact on exports; or it could continue buying dollars to maintain the current exchange rate and risk stoking inflation by putting more money into the domestic economy.

Others argue that the issue is less straightforward.

"Money supply growth has not been the major factor in inflation," Mahesh Vyas, executive director of the Center for Monitoring the Indian Economy, said. "Mismanagement of essential commodity supplies and their pricing has."

For every voice congratulating India on the change in its fortunes, another says something must be done about it.

A wide range of price supports and subsidies still exists as a legacy of close government involvement in the agricultural sector, which employs the vast majority of working Indians.

Pradip Shah, managing director of Credit Rating Information of India Ltd., said the government should "broaden the band of the float of the rupee." The government exercises tight control over the currency, which is not yet freely convertible.

"We have not yet truly tested it in the marketplace; we're being too conservative," said Mr. Shah, who said current macroeconomic policy leaned too heavily toward exporters' interests at the expense of fighting inflation.

But if Mr. Singh's plans to revitalize the economy continue on target, the problem with swelling reserves could diminish on its own. India's fast-growing economy may take in enough imports of consumer durables and capital goods to reduce the country's foreign reserves.

Most of India's big business groups have recently announced large domestic investment plans.

With much of the new spending aimed at equipment, plant and infrastructure needs, corporate India appears ready to embark on high-tech shopping spree that will probably cut into the reserves.

At the same time, the Reserve Bank may have more flexibility to deal with the problem than many realize.

"While the level of reserves is much larger than before, their size alone should not cause that much concern," Mr. Rangarajan of the central bank said. "The need for us to build up our reserves is very much there."

While the central bank envisions a continued active role in keeping the rupee at its current level of about 31 to the U.S. dollar, Mr. Rangarajan said better fiscal discipline by the Indian government had reduced its demands for credit from his bank, easing strains on the country's money supply.

Mr. Rangarajan said that government borrowing from the Reserve Bank had,

See RUPEE, Page 10

Nestlé Resuming Its Search for Water

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Nestlé SA on Friday raised its stake in an Italian mineral-water company, a decision that analysts said showed the food company was likely to renew its expansion in the sector.

The Switzerland-based conglomerate already is the leading bottled-water company in the world. It enlarged its stake in the Luxembourg holding company Compagnie Financière du Haut-Rhin SA, which has majority control of San Pellegrino SpA, to 42 percent from 28 percent. Nestlé purchased the shares from two Italian families, the Gardinis and the Malagars.

It added it was still negotiating with the Mentasti group, which controls Compagnie Financière du Haut-Rhin, to buy more shares and raise its stake further, to 49 percent. No financial details were given.

Nestlé also has a direct 25 percent stake in San Pellegrino, Europe's sixth-largest maker of soft drinks.

San Pellegrino is one of two or three "truly international" mineral-water brands, said François-Xavier Perroud, a Nestlé spokesman.

Since buying Source Perrier SA of France two years ago, Nestlé has said repeatedly that it sees good prospects for further expansion in the mineral water business. Last week it acquired Sources du Col Saint Jean SA, a small French mineral-water company.

Wilhelm Blaeuer, analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland, said he expected Nestlé, already the world leader in mineral water, to make more acquisitions, mainly in the United States.

He said Germany presented opportunities for expansion, as the market there was highly fragmented. Another opportunity lay in Volvo AB's Branded Consumer Products, the former food operations of Procordia AB.

Nestlé has said it was interested in buying certain parts of Branded Consumer Products, which Volvo wants to sell. Among the unit's activities is the Ramlosa mineral water line.

Through its direct stake in San Pellegrino and the indirect stake via Compagnie Financière, Nestlé will have an effective overall holding of 53.8 percent in the Italian mineral water concern. But it will still not have control, which will remain with the Italian Mentasti family. The Mentastis will continue to have 51 percent of Compagnie Financière, which reportedly owns 58.7 percent of San Pellegrino.

Swiss analysts said they expected Nestlé, which traditionally shuns minority stakes in companies, eventually to seek control of Compagnie Financière du Haut-Rhin.

But Mr. Perroud of Nestlé said, "We will not be running the company; it's a financial participation."

James Amoroso, an analyst at Crédit Suisse, said Nestlé's move to increase its holding in San Pellegrino was "totally in line" with the company's strategy of expanding its mineral-water business.

Nestlé's stock rose 27 Swiss francs ($20.72) to 1,229, a gain that was about double that of the overall market, dealers noted. Mr. Amoroso said Nestlé had "stormed back" in the past five weeks after a period of weak performance. "Investors are returning to the stock," he said.

Nestlé shares have been as high as 1,426 francs this year, but they slumped from that high in late January, reaching a low of 1,070 on July 13.

(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates Aug. 26

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.754	2.788	1.1227	0.3276	0.1186 *	—	5.6025 *	1.38	1.3495 *	1.28	1.3479*
Brussels	31.196	49.6055	19.975	5.82	2.1089 *	17.785	—	24.525	23.221	23.235	24.04 *
Frankfurt	1.5462	2.46	—	0.2917	0.1059 *	0.8906	4.951 *	1.1884	1.554 *	1.1263	1.1991*
London (a)	1.2455	—	2.4806	0.7075	2.442.47	2.0144	10.412	2.8239	154.025	2.1112	200.50
Madrid	124.488	199.38	80.384	24.323	8.3948 *	71.27	4.0454	98.795	129.657 *	93.962	—
Milan	1,534.50	2,463.35	1,017.20	296.35	—	878.90	40.388	1,184.75	15.839	1,145.20	12,208
New York (b)	—	1.5315	1.6265	0.3292	0.0584	1.1417	22.47	1.27	100.45	1.2708	130.18
Paris	5.2985	8.2325	3.4283	—	0.3391 *	3.0525	0.1663	4.2618	5.3296 *	3.8631	4.1115*
Tokyo	99.75	155.06	64.63	18.87	6.616	5.256	2.1298	79.55	—	72.76	0.7752
Toronto	1.3705	2.1002	0.8704	0.2542	0.086 *	0.7253	0.4226 *	1.0304	1.3745 *	—	1.068 *
Zurich	1.2835	2.0294	0.8444	0.2463	0.0859 *	0.7038	4.0859 *	—	1.3143 *	0.9632	1.0129*
1 ECU	1.2281	0.797	1.9186	0.5699	1.9832	2.145	24.3972	1.6726	122.981	1.6955	159.312
1 SDR	1.4628	0.9453	2.2859	0.7392	2.3626	2.5545	46.5549	1.9854	145.916	2.0043	188.233

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York, Toronto, and Zurich. Rates in other centers: a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted, N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9901	Greek drac.	224.38	Mex. peso	3.368	S. Afr. rand	3.5785
Austral. $	1.3488	Hong Kong $	7.7278	N. Zealand $	1.6414	S. Kor. won	802.00
Austr. schil.	10.858	Hung. forint	108.16	Norw. krone	6.78	Swed. krona	7.5971
Brazil real	0.88	Indian rupee	31.35	Phil. peso	26.33	Taiwan $	26.25
Chinese yuan	8.4223	Indo. rupiah	2161.04	Polish zloty	22814.	Thai baht	24.99
Czech koruna	27.86	Irish £	0.6527	Port. escudo	157.48	Turkish lira	32554.
Danish krone	6.714	Israeli shek.	3.032	Russ. ruble	2156.00	UAE dirham	3.6727
Egypt. pound	3.38	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2936	Saudi riyal	3.7503	Venez. bolív.	199.00
Fin. markka	5.019	Malaysian ring.	2.5455	Sing. $	1.499		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5527	1.5519	1.5510	Canadian dollar	1.3696	1.3705	1.3711
Deutsche mark	1.5429	1.5436	1.5436	Japanese yen	99.82	98.92	98.59
Swiss franc	1.3022	1.3029	1.3036				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Generale Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMM (SD/$). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits Aug. 26

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1 month	4 9/16-4 9/16	4 9/16-4 9/16	4 1/4-4 1/4	4 3/16-5	5 7/16-5 1/2	2 1/16-2 1/4	5 9/16-5 5/16
3 months	4 7/16-5	4 7/16-5	4 1/4-4 1/16	5 1/16-5 1/2	5 7/16-5 5/16	2 1/4-2 3/16	5 3/4-5 7/16
6 months	5 1/16-5 1/16	5-5 1/16	4 1/16-4 1/2	5 7/16-6	5 9/16-5 7/16	2 1/16-2 1/8	6 1/16-6 1/16
1 year	5 7/16-5 9/16	5 1/16-5 1/16	4 9/16-4 9/16	6 1/16-6 1/16	6 1/16-6 1/16	2 9/16-2 3/4	6 1/16-6 1/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Prime rate	7¾	7¾
Federal funds	4 5/16	4¼
3-month CDs	4.36	4.36
Comm. paper 180 days	5.06	5.04
3-month Treasury bill	4.54	4.53
1-year Treasury bill	5.26	5.28
2-year Treasury note	6.19	6.22
5-year Treasury note	6.86	6.90
7-year Treasury note	6.89	6.92
10-year Treasury note	7.22	7.27
30-year Treasury bond	7.48	7.53
Merrill Lynch 30-day Ready asset	3.83	3.83

Japan		
Discount rate	1¾	1¾
Call money	2 5/16	2.09
1-month interbank	2½	2⅛
3-month interbank	2 1/16	2⅛
6-month interbank	2⅛	2 1/16
10-year Government bond	4.68	4.66

Germany		
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	4.65	4.85
1-month interbank	5.00	5.00
3-month interbank	5.00	5.00
6-month interbank	5.05	5.05
10-year Bund	7.18	7.26

Britain		
Bank base rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	4¾	5 1/16
1-month interbank	5.00	4 15/16
3-month interbank	5 1/16	5 1/16
6-month interbank	5.00	5 1/16
10-year Gilt	8.63	8.74

France		
Intervention rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	5¼	5¼
1-month interbank	5⅛	5 1/16
3-month interbank	5½	5½
6-month interbank	5 5/16	5 5/16
10-year OAT	7.99	7.84

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Greenwell Montagu, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	383.50	383.45	+0.10
London	383.30	383.30	Unch.
New York	388.30	387.90	−0.20

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings: Zurich and New York opening and closing prices: New York Comex (December).
Source: Reuters.

Euro Disney Stock Plummets As Analyst Questions Price

Reuters

PARIS — Shares in Euro Disney SCA, the financially troubled theme park operator, were suspended briefly on the Paris bourse Friday after they plunged more than 10 percent in active trading on new doubts about the park's viability.

The stock exchange halted trading for 15 minutes after the shares hit 9.30 francs ($1.75), down from a closing price of 10.30 francs on Thursday.

The Paris bourse stops trading in a share for 15 minutes if its price varies by 10 percent. A further suspension is carried out if the price moves another 5 percent.

Euro Disney shares closed down almost 8 percent at 9.50 francs.

Brokers said the plunge in the stock came on news that Nigel Reed, an analyst at Paribas Capital Markets, had valued the shares at just 1.60 francs after a visit to the company.

Mr. Reed, who is based in London, declined to comment on the reported figure but said, "I value the share at a very low level."

He is a respected analyst in the leisure sector and a long-time bear on Euro Disney, dealers noted.

The Euro Disney theme park near Paris was opened in April 1992 but failed to attract the expected number of visitors.

In late July, the company said it had posted a third-quarter loss of 194 million francs. It reported a 21 percent decline in revenue to 1.16 billion francs and said it had taken a restructuring charge of 352 million francs.

In June, a Saudi prince, Walid ibn Talal ibn Abdulaziz, said he planned to invest as much as 1.9 billion francs in the company.

MARKET DIARY

ECONOMY: *Data Cheer Market*

Continued from Page 1

slowdown in orders to suppliers this summer and fall, and a coosequent slowing of productioo lines before the economy hits capacity? Economists now think this scenario less likely and think the inventory adjustments are part of the economy's welcome adjustment to a lower and more sustainable path of growth.

U.S. Stocks

Donald Kelly of Lehman Brothers said inventory growth has followed a logical path — low in March after the winter spurt in sales, higher in the spring as business restocked, and lower during the summer to remain consistent witb tbe slower growth in sales. Although this could depress growth to zero in the third quarter, warned Edward Yardeni of C. J. Lawrence, "it's best to ignore this statistical ooise because the fourth quarter could bounce back to 3.5 per cent."

"The underlying economy is on a steady growth path," he said, "but Wall Street is just scared of its own shadow this year. They have all beeo spooked by the Fed."

■ Cyclicals Lead Stock Rally

Easing concerns about inflation sent stocks sbarply higher, news agencies reported.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 51.16 points at 3,881.05, while gaining issues outnumbered losing ones by a 5-to-2 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Stocks sensitive to swings in the economy were among the biggest advancers. General Motors jumped 1⅜ to 51¾, and Caterpillar rose 3⅝ to 115⅝.

Technology stocks were strong for a second day.

Digital Equipment rose ½ to 24¾ after it joined other computer makers in announcing price cuts in most of its Intel i486 and Pentium-based personal computers.

EMC rallied 1⅛ to 50¾ after Morgan Stanley issued a positive report on the stock and kept it rated as a buy.

Philip Morris added 1⅜ to 51½, still benefiting from a buy recommendation issued this week from Salomon Brothers.

BMC Software dropped 3½ to 49¾ after downgrades by Goldman Sachs and UBS Securities. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

DOLLAR: *Surges With Bonds*

Continued from Page 9

left its measure of inflatioo for the quarter, known as the deflator, unrevised at 2.9 percent.

The deflator typically parallels rises in consumer prices, which climbed at an annual rate of 2.7 percent through July, the same as during all of 1993.

"It looks like people can invest in the United States and feel comfortable oow," said Paul Farrell, manager of strategic currency trading at Chase Manhattan Bank.

Foreign Exchange

Curreocy aoalysts often watch the performance of the $3 trillion U.S. Treasury market for clues about demand among overseas investors for U.S. assets. Those investors must buy dollars to purchase American stocks and bonds.

For many traders, Friday's rally confirmed the ootion that the dollar was finally rebounding from a seven-month slump that took it to a post-World War II low against the yen.

"The dollar is clearly bottoming," said Marc Chandler, director of research at Ezra Zask Associates.

Many traders who had been expecting the GDP report to depress bond prices and the dollar were caught wroog-footed and hurried to cover their short positions, analysts said, speeding the dollar's rise.

In a short sale, traders sell dollars for other currencies on expectations that they will be able to buy them back at a lower rate and make a profit.

"The interbank market was really short and had to cover their positions on the way up," said Peter voo Maydell, currency strategist at First National Bank of Chicago.

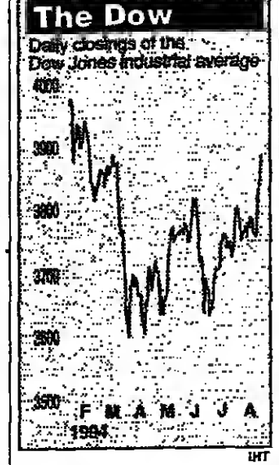
The dollar's rally gathered further momentum as its rise triggered stop-loss orders, which are set in advance to limit losses when a currency moves against expectations, traders said.

But analysts warned that the dollar's gains against the yen could be short-lived if the United States and Japan did not make progress in their trade talks.

"We would agree if a trade agreemeot is reached, that would be good for the dollar," said Adam Chester, international bond strategist at Yamaichi Securities in Loodon. "But I don't think we're at a stage where a near-term agreement is on the cards."

The dollar got some support against the yen from rumors that George Soros, the financier and currency speculator, was buying the currency. *(Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AP)*

Via Associated Press Aug. 26



The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nab	56895	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
ACyan	48490	96¾	96⅛	96½	+⅛
TelMex	41600	66½	64⅞	65⅝	—⅛
Compaq s	39990	39	37¾	38⅞	+½
IBM	39875	70⅛	69¼	69⅞	-½
PhilMr	35235	58⅛	57¼	58½	+1⅜
GnMotr	35214	52	51¼	51¾	+1⅜
Ford s	34207	30¾	30⅛	30⅝	+½
EMC s	33186	16¼	17⅜	18⅛	+¼
GenEl s	31802	51⅛	49⅞	50¼	+1⅛
Digital	31157	24⅞	24¼	24¾	+½
PamEl	27277	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	—¼
WalMart	26088	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+½
Citicorp	24263	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+⅜
WstgEl	24197	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛

NASDAQ Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Cisco s	70769	25¾	24	25⅝	+1⅛
BMC Sft	55062	55	46¼	46¾	—4⅞
SunMic	53433	28⅛	25¾	28	+2⅛
Intel	46566	66 21/32	66	66	+⅜
Oracle s	38701	44⅛	43½	43½	-⅝
NwtelCm	38596	31⅛	28⅝	30½	+2⅛
Micsft s	38041	57⅛	56¼	56⅞	+11/16
DSC s	35794	27⅜	25¾	27 9/16	+1 13/16
MCI	22161	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+⅜
TelCmA	27066	22¾	21⅜	22⅝	+1
Novell	26876	15⅝	15½	15¾	+⅛
OffiCtr	21460	35⅝	33⅞	33 15/16	—1 1/16
US Hlth s	21342	42⅝	41½	42 9/16	+1 1/16
Cyrix s	21297	21¼	19¾	20⅞	+2⅛
LneSStk	20054	24	23	24	+⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amdahl	17760	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
ViacB	8436	34½	33½	33½	—⅛
GreyLne	8036	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+⅛
Viacm rt	7009	4 15/16	4¾	4⅞	—
CheySft s	6815	12¾	12¼	12½	+⅜
IvaxCp	6271	20¾	20⅝	20¾	—
Atari	4926	5½	4⅞	5¼	+5/16
ENSCO s	4272	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	—¼
Polarind	3648	35⅞	32¼	35⅝	+2⅞
SPDR	3395	47 21/32	47¼	47 11/16	+9/64

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	305.83	346.22
Amex	18.72	21.49
Nasdaq	296.04	308.29

In millions.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3849.97	3893.67	3828.60	3881.05	+51.16
Trans	1603.13	1617.68	1598.99	1614.40	+15.41
Util	187.98	189.36	186.99	188.44	-1.45
Comp	1323.33	1336.43	1317.29	1332.59	+15.05

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	557.10	549.11	556.21	+7.18
Transp.	384.39	378.88	383.65	+4.77
Utilities	157.52	155.68	156.91	+1.23
Finance	46.58	45.96	46.48	+0.52
SP 500	474.65	468.08	473.80	+5.72
SP 100	438.97	432.84	438.12	+5.24

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	261.19	258.18	260.82	+2.64
Industrials	324.37	320.39	323.95	+3.56
Transp.	246.38	243.33	246.05	+2.72
Utility	211.28	209.14	210.59	+1.45
Finance	218.34	216.22	218.12	+1.90

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	764.20	757.82	762.37	+7.57
Industrials	765.95	760.27	764.68	+7.24
Banks	779.44	777.27	777.32	—0.13
Insurance	931.02	926.95	928.79	+2.90
Finance	955.74	954.30	954.95	+0.38
Transp.	736.35	729.05	736.35	+9.53

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Last	Chg.
449.56	447.12	449.56	+2.44

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	97.76	+0.25
10 Utilities	93.79	+0.15
10 Industrials	101.74	+0.36

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1508	1057
Declined	498	1122
Unchanged	471	694
Total issues	2877	2873
New Highs	80	64
New Lows	29	29

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	344	277
Declined	230	290
Unchanged	232	240
Total issues	806	807
New Highs	28	19
New Lows	6	18

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1829	1633
Declined	1330	1500
Unchanged	1929	1956
Total issues	5088	5089
New Highs	126	102
New Lows	47	55

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.674	0.674
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.14	1.12
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.38	0.38
Silver, troy oz	5.20	5.24
Steel (scrap), ton	110.17	110.17
Tin, lb	3.612	3.5927
Zinc, lb	0.4877	0.4734

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1485.00	1486.00	1486.00	1487.00
Forward	1511.50	1514.00	1515.00	1516.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2416.00	2417.00	2403.00	2404.00
Forward	2427.00	2428.00	2413.00	2415.00
LEAD Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	575.00	576.00	576.50	577.50
Forward	592.00	593.00	593.00	594.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5905.00	5915.00	5900.00	5910.00
Forward	5990.00	5995.00	5985.00	5990.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5288.00	5290.00	5280.00	5290.00
Forward	5355.00	5360.00	5360.00	5370.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	963.00	964.00	973.00	974.00
Forward	986.00	987.00	996.50	997.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	94.25	94.19	94.25	Unch.
Dec	93.39	93.25	93.38	+0.02
Mar	92.71	92.58	92.70	+0.04
Jun	92.17	92.05	92.15	+0.03
Sep	91.68	91.59	91.68	+0.04
Dec	91.28	91.20	91.28	+0.04
Mar	90.98	90.89	90.98	+0.04
Jun	90.80	90.69	90.80	+0.05
Sep	90.70	90.58	90.70	+0.08
Dec	90.55	90.46	90.57	+0.08
Mar	90.45	90.37	90.46	+0.06
Jun	90.36	90.36	90.36	+0.06
Est. volume: 50,224. Open Int.: 538,401.				
3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE) $1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	94.95	+0.02
Dec	94.24	94.24	94.28	+0.01
Mar	93.97	93.97	94.01	Unch.
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	93.68	+0.01
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	93.39	Unch.
Est. volume: 38. Open Int.: 6,457.				
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	95.03	95.00	95.03	+0.02
Dec	94.85	94.80	94.85	+0.03
Mar	94.58	94.51	94.58	+0.05
Jun	94.26	94.17	94.25	+0.07
Sep	93.97	93.86	93.94	+0.07
Dec	93.68	93.57	93.65	+0.06
Mar	93.44	93.37	93.42	+0.04
Jun	93.28	93.14	93.22	+0.07
Sep	93.08	92.97	93.05	+0.09
Dec	92.73	92.74	92.84	+0.10
Mar	92.67	92.60	92.70	+0.11
Jun	92.50	92.44	92.52	+0.05
Est. volume: 50,718. Open Int.: 785,325.				
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	94.31	94.27	94.30	+0.01
Dec	93.94	93.84	93.93	+0.02
Mar	93.61	93.53	93.61	+0.04
Jun	93.33	93.22	93.32	+0.05
Sep	93.05	92.97	93.05	+0.03
Dec	92.80	92.72	92.80	+0.03
Mar	92.64	92.55	92.64	+0.02
Jun	92.51	92.43	92.49	+0.02
Est. volume: 22,168. Open Int.: 198,013.				
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Sep	102-19	101-02	102-12	+0-25
Dec	102-05	100-22	101-31	+0-26
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	101-11	+0-26
Est. volume: 121,384. Open Int.: 107,225.				
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	92.13	91.31	92.04	+0.44
Dec	91.27	90.50	91.22	+0.42
Mar	89.90	89.90	90.52	+0.42
Est. volume: 111,375. Open Int.: 157,819.				
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	114.06	113.16	113.84	+0.34
Dec	113.10	112.30	112.94	+0.34
Mar	112.06	111.48	112.30	+0.34
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	111.76	+0.34
Est. volume: 150,378. Open Int.: 141,815.				

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Sep	151.50	150.50	151.25	151.25	+1.75
Oct	154.25	153.25	153.75	153.50	+1.00
Nov	154.75	154.00	154.00	154.00	+0.75
Dec	158.75	157.75	158.00	157.75	+0.50
Jan	160.25	159.50	159.50	159.50	+0.75
Feb	160.50	160.00	160.00	160.50	+1.25
Mar	160.00	159.00	159.75	159.50	+1.00
Apr	157.75	157.75	157.75	157.00	+0.25
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	155.50	Unch.
June	155.00	154.75	154.75	154.75	+1.25
Est. volume: 13,237. Open Int. 107,473					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Oct	16.49	16.02	16.04	16.04	—0.32
Nov	16.59	16.15	16.15	16.16	—0.26
Dec	16.60	16.26	16.26	16.28	—0.24
Jan	16.58	16.23	16.24	16.26	—0.26
Feb	16.54	16.22	16.22	16.22	—0.25
Mar	16.49	16.38	16.46	16.21	—0.19
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.21	—0.14
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.23	—0.17
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.26	—0.15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.27	—0.15
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.28	—0.15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	16.29	—0.15
Est. volume: 27,549. Open Int. 142,947					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Change
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point				
Sep	3294.0	3228.0	3286.0	+43.0
Dec	3289.0	3244.0	3299.5	+43.0
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	3322.0	+43.0
Est. volume: 14,779. Open Int.: 61,423.				
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point				
Aug	2068.00	2017.00	2067.00	+39.00
Sep	2074.00	2026.00	2075.00	+39.00
Oct	2087.50	2039.50	2084.50	+39.00
Dec	2107.00	2062.00	2103.50	+39.50
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2132.00	+39.00
Est. volume: 30,482. Open Int.: 63,382.				

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
STOCK				
BT Fincl	-	5 %	9-14	10-14
STOCK SPLIT				
CNB Fincl 2 for 1 split.				
Chiron Corp a right to buy a pref. share for each common held.				
Chronimed Inc 1 shr of Orphan Medical for every 10 shares of Chronimed held.				
Gorman-Rupp 2 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
BeautiControl	Q	.106	10-3	10-17
Harris Corp	Q	.31	9-6	9-22
Richfood Hold	Q	.025	9-15	9-30
Whitney Hold	Q	.17	9-15	10-3
SPECIAL				
Seven Hills Fin	-	.28	9-9	9-30
INITIAL				
Greenwich St Muni	-	.06	9-23	9-30
REGULAR				
AEP Indus	Q	.02	9-23	10-7
Abrams Indust	Q	.03	9-12	9-26
Amer Studios	Q	.02	9-15	9-30
Cascade Corp	Q	.16	8-25	9-15
Chateau Pptys	Q	.35	9-24	10-15
Comnwl Bncp OR	Q	.075	9-30	10-25
Cracker Barrel	Q	.005	9-12	9-23
Fst Bncshrs Inc	Q	.05	9-15	9-30
Fst Liberty	Q	.08	9-15	10-1
Hancock Hldg Co	Q	.23	9-6	9-15
Hudsons Bay	Q	.23	10-7	10-31
Jannock Ltd	Q	.20	9-2	10-1
Kellwood Co	Q	.15	9-6	9-19
Laclede Gas	Q	.305	9-12	10-3
Ladd Furniture	Q	.03	9-5	9-20
Limited Inc	Q	.09	9-9	9-20
Mason-Dixon	Q	.34	9-2	9-15
McRae Ind A	Q	.0875	9-16	9-30
NSD Bancorp	Q	.12	9-16	9-30
Ntan States Pwr	Q	.44	10-3	10-20
Pac Scientific	Q	.03	9-16	10-3
Pamrapo Bncp	Q	.125	9-9	9-23
Patriot Sel Div	M	.1031	9-9	9-23
Phoenix CA TxFr	M	.063	8-25	8-25
Pikeville Ntl	Q	.15	9-15	10-1
premier Bkshrs	Q	.12	10-15	11-1
Quanex Corp	Q	.14	9-16	9-30
Ross Stores	Q	.05	9-9	10-1

a-annual; b-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

RUPEE: *As Indian Economy Grows, a Strong Rupee May Be a Problem*

Continued from Page 9

until recent months, greatly contributed to inflationary pressures, hot he said that this year the problem had improved drastically.

The Reserve Bank says the government is borrowing from it at a rate of only 3 percent to 5 percent of its total borrowings last year, whicb means the Indian budget deficit's contribution to money supply growth is limited.

Analysts said that increased revenue, despite recent tax cuts, may be brightening the government's fiscal picture, which is positive news for overall economic growth.

"We have delivered what we set out to achieve," Mr. Singh said, defending his program from criticism that it had lost momentum.

"Our growth rate will be above 5 percent this year, industrial growth will be between 6 and 8 percent, and I am confident we can bring the fiscal deficit to 6 percent of GDP, or lower," be added.

Economists generally agree with Mr. Singh's upbeat prognosis.

"I believe the economy will be in good shape at the end of this year, and some of the unfinished items on the agenda we can then tackle," Mr. Singh said, referring to the need to reform unprofitable publicly owned businesses and address bottlenecks in the infrastructure that restrict growth.

"Once the industrial economy is growing at a healthy rate, the fears of liberalization, that it might fuel large-scale unemployment, will not carry conviction," he said.

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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Digital Cuts Prices on 60 PC Systems

MAYNARD, Massachusetts (Bloomberg) — Digital Equipment Corp. said Friday it would cut prices by 2 percent to 26 percent on about 60 systems in its two families of personal computers.

The moves are in response to recent price cuts by industry leader Compaq Computer Corp. and International Business Corp., a Digital Equipment spokesman said.

The reductions, which take effect next Tuesday, affect most of the personal computers in the Value and Premium families, the company said.

Comdisco Settles Lawsuit With IBM

ROSEMONT, Illinois (Combined Dispatches) — Comdisco Inc. said Friday that it settled all outstanding litigation with IBM Corp. and IBM Credit Corp. by paying IBM $50 million in cash and $20 million in a convertible note.

International Business Machines and IBM Credit filed cases charging that assets owned by IBM Credit were misappropriated by Comdisco. They also alleged that Comdisco violated law by making computer systems memory and marketing it as IBM memory, eligible for IBM maintenance agreement service.

Comdisco's share price has risen more than 8 percent since the settlement, closing at $21.75 Friday. "It's clearly positive for the stock," said Mark Jordan, an analyst with A.G. Edwards, adding that continued expenses and an uncertain outcome of the litigation had weighed heavily on the stock.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

Brazil's Monthly Inflation Slows

SAO PAULO (Bloomberg) — Brazil's monthly rate of inflation slowed to 2.86 percent, the slowest rise in consumer prices since 1986, the Institute for Economic Research said Friday.

The institute measured inflation from July 23 to Aug. 23 at 2.86 percent, a fall from the 4.5 percent registered last week in the previous 30-day period. Inflation was 50.7 percent in June and 6.95 percent in July.

"Everything is falling," said Juarez Rizzieri, chief of inflation studies at the institute, a department in the University of São Paulo. "The cost of clothes is negative, and the only item that still shows resistance is rent."

Phone Companies Get Cable Victory

WASHINGTON (AP) — Telephone companies seeking to provide cable services over their lines don't need to obtain costly franchises from local governments, a federal appeals court ruled Friday.

The decision, which affirms Federal Communications Commission policy, was a setback to the cable industry.

"This means it will be much easier for them to build these systems rather than have to go into each and every community to obtain a franchise," said Michael Kellogg, who represented the U.S. Telephone Association, the industry's main lobby group.

The cable industry, which pays local governments millions of dollars annually in franchise fees, had appealed the FCC's three-year-old policy, saying it put cable operators at a disadvantage.

Unitrin Must Halt Stock Buyback

WILMINGTON, Delaware (Bloomberg) — American General Corp. won a court order Friday halting Unitrin Inc.'s stock buyback plan.

A Delaware judge's order prevents Unitrin, which has spurned American General's $2.6 billion takeover bid, from continuing its buyback of 10 million shares, or about 19 percent of outstanding shares, until at least Sept. 27.

American General, claims the buyback would allow Unitrin directors to boost their stake to 28 percent from 23 percent. That would give them veto power over any proposed acquisition of the company, American General contends, because Unitrin's bylaws require 75 percent shareholder approval of a sale.

For the Record

Trans World Airlines Inc. could go out of business by Nov. 1, a document distributed to Machinists union members said, if a new Machinists' contract and similar agreements aren't approved, the Kansas City Star said. A Machinists official said the documeot presents a worst-case scenario and that the liquidation threat is "speculative." *(Bloomberg)*

ITT Corp. and **Cablevision Systems Inc.** are close to winning bidding for Viacom Inc.'s Madison Square Garden, an executive close to the negotiations said. *(Bloomberg)*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Aug. 26

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	62.80	62.30
ACF Holding	38.50	38.80
Aegon	104.60	101.80
Ahold	46.60	46.20
Akzo Nobel	220.30	219.40
AMEV	75.20	74.70
Bols-Wessanen	42.10	42.30
CSM	69.10	69.20
DSM	145	142.20
Elsevier	169.20	168.20
Fokker	16.70	16.50
Gist-Brocades	46.80	46.50
HBG	294	292
Heineken	242.20	240.30
Hoogovens	82.40	82.30
Hunter Douglas	84	83
IHC Caland	43.50	43.40
Inter Mueller	90.20	88.20
Int'l Nederland	79.90	80.80
KLM	52.50	53.20
KNP BT	49.70	49.10
KPN	54.30	53.10
Nedlloyd	63.90	64.50
Oce Grinten	77.00	77.10
Pakhoed	47.00	48
Philips	58.70	58.30
Polygram	78.10	76.40
Robeco	117.30	117
Rodamco	54.40	54.50
Rolinco	120.10	119.50
Rorento	85.40	85.30
Royal Dutch	195.60	192.40
Stork	48.10	47.90
Unilever	203.10	199.90
Van Ommeren	49.00	50.30
VNU	181.70	181.10
Wolters/Kluwer	117.50	117.80

EOE Index : 420.83
Previous : 417.73

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	2545	2565
Almanij	7890	7900
Arbed	N.A.	4820
Barco	2585	2580
BBL	4235	4225
Bekaert	26225	26250
CBR	12375	12350
CMB	2570	2570
CNP	2050	2050
Cockerill	208	208
Cobepa	5800	5800
Colruyt	7200	7300
Delhaize	1272	1266
Electrabel	5790	5760
Electrafina	2150	3155
GIB	1470	1440
GBL	4345	4340
Gevaert	9750	9630
Glaverbel	5080	5050
Immobel	3025	3015
Kredietbank	6780	6710
Mosane	1486	1484
Petrofina	10400	10400
Powerfin	3020	3040
Recticel	532	536
Royale Belge	5240	5220
Soc Gen Banque	8220	8280
Soc Gen Belgique	2245	2245
Sofina	14200	14225
Solvay	15975	15700
Tessenderlo	10475	10500
Tractebel	10300	10275
UCB	25175	25275
Union Miniere	2625	2615
Wagons Lits	N.A.	6950

Current Stock Index : 7580.05
Previous : 7602.46

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	177	175.90
Alcatel SEL	343	340
Allianz Hold	2379	2357
Altana	681	667.50
Asko	985	1010
BASF	325	322.90
Bayer	367.50	367
Bay. Hypo bank	419	415
Bay Vereinsbk	441	436
BBC	765	759
BHF Bank	395	382.50
BMW	829	814
Commerzbank	328.90	323
Continental	260	261.80
Daimler Benz	810	812.50
Degussa	486	485.50
Dt Babcock	253	254
Deutsche Bank	710	712.50
Douglas	533	533
Dresdner Bank	405.50	405.50
Feldmuehle	303	305
F Krupp Hoesch	228	227
Harpener	336	330
Henkel	612.50	608
Hochtief	973	970
Hoechst	354.80	353.50
Holzmann	895	894
Horten	212.50	213.50
IWKA	388	385
Kali Salz	146	139
Karstadt	627	616
Kaufhof	538	528
KHD	121.50	123.20
Kloeckner Werke	148.50	148.50
Linde	957	944
Lufthansa	213.00	212.50
MAN	442.80	440
Mannesmann	433	435.50
Metallgesell	197.50	196
Muench Rueck	2800	2790
Porsche	855	859
Preussag	487	482
PWA	255	252.50
RWE	461.50	459
Rheinmetall	330	330
Schering	939	925
Siemens	691.30	689.40
Thyssen	215.80	212
Varta	315	318.50
Veba	545.40	548
VEW	385	388
Viag	492.50	494.70
Volkswagen	490.50	480
Wella	1050	1050

DAX Index : 2161.54
Previous : 2152.21
FAZ Index : 814.32
Previous : 813.93

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer-Yhtyma	114	117
Enso-Gutzeit	45.20	44.50
Huhtamaki	154	155
K.O.P.	10.20	10.20
Kymmene	136	137
Metra	165	168
Nokia	530	528
Pohjola	67	68
Repola	106	109
Stockmann	259	257

HEX Index : 1914.22
Previous : 1915.98

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	30.80	30.70
Cathay Pacific	12.55	12.30
Cheung Kong	36.40	36
China Light Pwr	39.10	39.20
Dairy Farm Int'l	11.40	11.40
Hang Lung Dev	13.40	13.10
Hang Seng Bank	52.50	52.75
Henderson Land	41.30	40.60
HK Air Eng.	34.20	35.10
HK China Gas	14.15	14.10
HK Electric	25.50	24.90
HK Land	18.70	18.55
HK Realty Trust	20.85	20.50
HSBC Holdings	88	88
HK Shang Htls	11.45	11.75
HK Telecomm	16.40	16.45
HK Ferry	14.40	14
Hutch Whampoa	35.80	35.50
Hysan Dev	21.95	22
Jardine Math.	65.75	65.75
Jardine Str Hld	28.40	28.60
Kowloon Motor	15.30	15.30
Mandarin Orient	10.25	10.25
Miramar Hotel	20	20.40
New World Dev	24.75	24.60
SHK Props	53.50	51.75
Stelux	3.16	3.19
Swire Pac A	62.25	61
Tai Cheung Pros	10.95	10.70
TVE	4.04	4.08
Wharf Hold	31.30	31
Wing On Co Intl	11.70	11.40
Winsor Ind.	11.00	11.35

Hang Seng Index : 9399.61
Previous : 9336.11

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	28	28
Altech	118	120
Anglo Amer	260	264.50
Barlows	32	33
Blyvoor	10.75	10.75
Buffels	45.75	44
De Beers	108.25	110
Driefontein	68	70.75
Gencor	13.70	14
GFSA	128	127
Harmony	29.50	30
Highveld Steel	32.50	32.75
Kloof	67	68
Nedbank Grp	35	35
Randfontein	52	52
Rusplat	114	110
SA Brews	88	87.50
St Helena	47	46
Sasol	33.25	33.25
Western Deep	194.50	199

Composite Index : 5865.75
Previous : 5915.89

London

	Close	Prev.
Abbey Nat'l	3.99	3.96
Allied Lyons	6.32	6.27
Arjo Wiggins	2.81	2.78
Argyll Group	3.15	3.03
Ass Brit Foods	5.73	5.65
BAA	5.17	5.17
BAe	4.88	4.93
Bank Scotland	2.01	1.99
Barclays	5.88	5.80
Bass	5.90	5.83
BAT	4.44	4.42
BET	1.14	1.13
Blue Circle	3.09	3.07
BOC Group	7.47	7.37
Boots	5.77	5.71
Bowater	4.83	4.81
BP	4.13	4.12
Brit Airways	4.15	4.17
Brit Gas	3.11	3.08
Brit Steel	1.61	1.59
Brit Telecom	3.90	3.90
BTR	3.96	3.87
Cable Wire	4.78	4.70
Cadbury Sch	4.81	4.71
Caradon	3.16	3.04
Coats Viyella	2.40	2.34
Comm Union	5.41	5.48
Courtaulds	5.23	5.29
ECC Group	3.90	3.91
Enterprise Oil	4.03	3.95
Eurotunnel	2.95	2.85
Fisons	1.50	1.51
Forte	2.45	2.47
GEC	3.12	3.06
Gen'l Acc	5.10	5.02
Glaxo	6.57	6.52
Grand Met	4.44	4.44
GRE	1.92	1.83
Guinness	5.03	4.88
GUS	5.95	6.02
Hanson	2.60	2.57
Hillsdown	1.86	1.84
HSBC Hldgs	7.42	7.38
ICI	8.37	8.38
Inchcape	4.79	4.80
Kingfisher	5.47	5.44
Ladbroke	1.71	1.69
Land Sec	6.46	6.53
Laporte	8.02	7.99
Lasmo	1.54	1.53
Legal Gen Grp	4.74	4.65
Lloyds Bank	5.59	5.48
Marks Sp	4.29	4.33
MEPC	4.67	4.44
Nat'l Power	5.10	5.07
NatWest	5	4.88
NthWst Water	6.02	5.91
Pearson	6.53	6.57
P & O	6.97	6.87
Pilkington	1.95	1.94
PowerGen	6	5.94
Prudential	3.34	3.29
Rank Org	4.27	4.14
Reckitt Col	6.43	6.42
Redland	5.43	5.37
Reed Intl	7.93	7.89
Reuters	5.25	5.12
RMC Group	9.67	9.63
Rolls Royce	2.02	2.02
Rothmn (unit)	3.94	3.95
Royal Scot	4.07	4.04
RTZ	8.71	8.63
Sainsbury	4.51	4.51
Scot Newcas	5.28	5.31
Scot Power	4.36	4.28
Sears	1.21	1.00
Severn Trent	6.04	5.94
Shell	7.37	7.33
Siebe	5.82	5.90
Smith Nephew	1.57	1.56
SmithKline B	4.57	4.54
Smith (WH)	5.57	5.06
Sun Alliance	3.49	3.38
Tate & Lyle	4.49	4.52
Tesco	2.53	2.53
Thorn EMI	10.40	10.40
Tomkins	2.45	2.44
TSB Group	3.18	3.14
Unilever	11.49	11.47
Utd Biscuits	3.52	3.42
Vodafone	2.08	2.07
War Loan 3½	41.53	41.47
Wellcome	7.22	7.24
Whitbread	5.76	5.80
Williams Hdgs	3.65	3.60
Willis Corroon	1.53	1.53

F.T. 30 Index : 2532.20
Previous : 2529.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 3265.70
Previous : 3224.30

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
BBV	3045	3015
Bca Central Hisp.	2650	2650
Banco Santander	5260	5190
Banesto	1040	1070
CEPSA	3270	3255
Dragados	2230	2195
Endesa	5810	5790
Ercros	110	170
Iberdrola	893	880
Repsol	4105	4050
Tabacalera	3380	3350
Telefonica	1830	1805

S.E. General Index : 307.85
Previous : 308.54

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Alleanza	16450	16200
Assitalia	14500	14215
Autostrade priv	1800	1770
Bca Agricoltura	2910	3050
Bca Commer Ital	3780	3655
Bca Naz Lavoro	13400	12560
Bca Pop Novara	9025	9045
Banca di Roma	1960	1890
Bca Ambrosiano	4305	4245
Bca Napoli risp	1314	1296
Benetton	24550	24200
Credito Italiano	2210	2110
Enichem Aug	2700	2590
Ferfin	1814	1800
Fiat spa	6560	6485
Finanz Agroind	8550	8550
Finmeccanica	1715	1700
Fondiaria spa	12100	11890
Generali Assic	41900	41450
IFIL	6085	6040
Italcementi	12325	12200
Italgas	5275	5205
Mediobanca	14340	14240
Montedison	1404	1395
Olivetti	2370	2290
Pirelli spa	2600	2615
RAS	25750	25450
Rinascente	9795	9725
San Paolo Torino	9695	9550
SIP	4560	4530
SME	3780	3800
Snia bpd	2240	2235
Standa	36750	36900
Stet	5110	5200
Toro Assic	28100	27650

MIBTEL : 11004
Previous : 10897

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	35⅝	34⅞
Bank Montreal	25⅝	24⅝
Bell Canada	43¼	43
Bombardier B	19⅝	19⅛
Cambior	17	17
Cascades	6½	6½
Dominion Text A	8½	8⅞
Donohue A	14⅛	13¾
FCA Int'l	4⅛	4.15
MacMillan Bl	20⅛	20
Natl Bk Canada	9¾	9½
Power Corp.	19⅝	19⅝
Provigo	5⅞	5⅝
Quebec Tel	19⅛	19½
Quebecor A	19⅝	19⅝
Quebecor B	19⅝	19½
Teleglobe	18⅛	18½
Videotron	13¼	12⅞

Industrials Index : 1951.90
Previous : 1934.18

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	491	480
Air Liquide	828	825
Alcatel Alsthom	599	597
Axa	257.50	253.30
Bancaire (Cie)	509	484.90
BIC	1275	1275
BNP	246.90	237.50
Bouygues	676	655
Danone	846	844
Carrefour	2170	2150
C.C.F.	224.90	217.40
Cerus	116.50	117
Chargeurs	1470	1447
Ciments Franc	313	313
Club Med	426.80	422.80
Elf-Aquitaine	417	406.10
Euro Disney	9.50	10.30
Gen. Eaux	538	537
Havas	471	460.10
Imetal	584	578
Lafarge Coppee	445	443
Legrand	6630	6500
Lyon. Eaux	544	532
Oreal (L')	1233	1228
L.V.M.H.	897	879
Matra-Hachette	119.40	117.80
Michelin B	237.50	243.90
Moulinex	121.30	123
Paribas	366.80	361.30
Pechiney Intl	159.50	157.50
Pernod-Ricard	330	328
Peugeot	871	852
Pinault Print	953	942
Radiotechnique	550	538
Rh-Poulenc A	135	132.30
Roff. St. Louis	1590	1525
Sanofi	961	950
Saint Gobain	683	677
S.E.B.	550	552
Ste Generale	583	568
Suez	277	268.50
Thomson-CSF	163	162.40
Total	314	307.00
U.A.P.	156	148.50
Valeo	285.80	287

CAC 40 Index : 2062.74
Previous : 2026.52

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	N.T.	7.85
City Dev.	7.45	7.20
DBS	11.10	11.10
Fraser Neave	17.30	17.20
Genting	13.90	14.10
Golden Hope Pl	3.93	2.97
Haw Par	3.24	3.20
Hume Industries	6.80	6.65
Inchcape	5.65	5.65
Keppel	11	11.20
KL Kepong	4	3.96
Lum Chang	1.53	1.55
Malayan Banking	9.25	9.90
OCBC foreign	14.90	14.60
OUB	6.40	6.40
OUE	0	0.10
Sembawang	12	12
Shangrila	5.10	5.05
Sime Darby	4.58	4.66
SIA foreign	13.80	13.50
S'pore Land	7.30	7.25
S'pore Press	16.60	16.60
Sing Steamship	4.28	4.20
S'pore Telecomm	3.44	3.46
Straits Trading	3.44	3.48
UOB foreign	13.90	14.20
UOL	2.23	2.22

Straits Times Ind. : 2273.51
Previous : 2287.37

Sao Paulo

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	22.80	24.20
Banespa	11.15	10.90
Bradesco	8.61	8.85
Brahma	278	285
Cemig	103.50	102.50
Eletrobras	349	378
Itaubanco	280	283
Light	332	349
Paranapanema	15.85	16.20
Petrobras	143.01	148.99
Souza Cruz	6050	6150
Telebras	50.90	52.50
Telesp	470	480
Usiminas	1.44	1.43
Vale Rio Doce	140.51	144
Varig	123	120

Bovespa index : 53142
Previous : 53546

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	64.50	64.50
Asea A	595	593
Astra A	178	172
Atlas Copco	90	88
Electrolux B	387	387
Ericsson	417	414
Esselte-A	97	93.50
Handelsbanken	97	96
Investor B	183	176
Norsk Hydro	259	252
Procordia AF	129	128
Sandvik B	121	118
SCA-A	112	111
S-E Banken	45.90	45.20
Skandia F	110	114
Skanska	150	147
SKF	138	137
Stora	444	445
Trelleborg BF	97	95.50
Volvo BF	149	144

Affaersvaerlden : 1972.67
Previous : 1973.56

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
Amcor	9.30	9.36
ANZ	3.95	3.92
BHP	19.90	19.92
Boral	3.47	3.46
Bougainville	0.87	0.91
Coles Myer	4.24	4.17
Comalco	5.25	5.22
CRA	19.96	19.74
CSR	4.68	4.70
Fosters Brew	1.12	1.11
Goodman Field	1.47	1.50
ICI Australia	10.90	11.00
Magellan	1.95	1.95
MIM	2.96	2.97
Nat Aust Bank	10.66	11.02
News Corp	9.12	9
Nine Network	4.47	4.55
N Broken Hill	3.66	3.68
Pac Dunlop	4.36	4.32
Pioneer Int'l	3.32	3.27
Nmndy Poseidon	2.23	2.25
QCT Resources	1.57	1.58
Santos	3.95	3.89
TNT	2.42	2.46
Western Mining	7.82	7.72
Westpac Banking	4.43	4.44
Woodside	4.72	4.75

All Ordinaries Index : 2077.00
Previous : 2077.30

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	465	462
Asahi Chemical	778	775
Asahi Glass	1242	1240
Bank of Tokyo	1550	1540
Bridgestone	1580	1580
Canon	1720	1710
Casio	1240	1220
Dai Nippon Print	1900	1910
Daiwa House	1530	1510
Daiwa Securities	1540	1530
Fanuc	4540	4500
Fuji Bank	2260	2260
Fuji Photo	2210	2220
Fujitsu	1080	1080
Hitachi	968	971
Hitachi Cable	850	857
Honda	1660	1710
Ito Yokado	5300	5290
Itochu	736	734
Japan Airlines	735	730
Kajima	990	989
Kansai Power	2570	2630
Kawasaki Steel	412	419
Kirin Brewery	1190	1170
Komatsu	920	918
Kubota	712	714
Kyocera	[illegible]	7230
Matsu Elec Inds	1730	1730
Matsu Elec Wks	1120	1130
Mitsubishi Bk	2620	2610
Mitsubishi Kasei	543	544
Mitsubishi Elec	675	685
Mitsubishi Hev	[illegible]	773
Mitsubishi Corp	1270	1310
Mitsui and Co	857	847
Mitsui Marine	738	733
Mitsukoshi	1020	1030
Mitsumi	1510	1530
NEC	1190	1190
NGK Insulators	1090	1080
Nikko Securities	1160	1163
Nippon Kogaku	997	998
Nippon Oil	752	750
Nippon Steel	373	369
Nippon Yusen	657	652
Nissan	787	786
Nomura Sec	2200	2220
NTT	8800a	8640a
Olympus Optical	1140	1200
Pioneer	2730	2660
Ricoh	946	943
Sanyo Elec	551	555
Sharp	1790	1790
Shimazu	735	725
Shinetsu Chem	2040	2040
Sony	5830	5870
Sumitomo Bk	2200	2200
Sumitomo Chem	557	562
Sumi Marine	942	954
Sumitomo Metal	330	330
Taisei Corp	680	673
Takeda Chem	1260	1250
TDK	4350	4340
Teijin	569	575
Tokyo Marine	1220	1220
Tokyo Elec Pw	3030	3040
Toppan Printing	1480	1470
Toray Ind.	768	770
Toshiba	752	756
Toyota	2150	2160
Yamaichi Sec	855	860

a: x 100.
Nikkei 225 : 20471
Previous : 20443
Topix Index : 1636
Previous : 1634

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	19⅛	18⅝
Agnico Eagle	17	17⅛
Air Canada	7	6⅞
Alberta Energy	20½	20⅝
Amer Barrick	29⅛	29⅝
BCE	47¼	47½
Bk Nova Scotia	26⅝	27¼
BC Gas	14⅞	15
BC Telecomm	26½	26½
Brunswick	10	10
CAE	7⅛	7¼
Camdev	4.70	4.70
CIBC	32⅛	32⅝
Cdn Pacific Ltd	23½	23⅝
Canadian Tire A	11⅛	11⅛
Cantor	18⅝	19⅛
Cara	3.90	3.90
CCL Ind B	9⅛	9⅛
Cineplex	4.90	4.95
Cominco	22⅛	22
Conwest Expl	24⅝	23⅝
CSA Mgt A	N.T.	10½
Dofasco	22⅞	22¼
Dylex A	0.82	0.80
Echo Bay Mines	16⅛	14⅞
Equity Silver A	0.80	0.80
FCA Intl	4½	4.15
Fed Ind A	6⅞	6⅞
Fletcher Chall A	18⅝	18⅝
FPI	6⅛	6
Gentra	0.36	0⅜
Gulf Cda Res	5⅝	5⅝
Hees Intl	13½	13¼
Hemlo Gld Mines	13⅝	13½
Hollinger	13⅝	13⅝
Horsham	18⅝	18⅝
Hudson's Bay Co	26⅝	26⅝
Imasco	36¼	36⅛
Inco	37⅞	38
IPL Energy	28⅝	29
Jannock	16⅛	16⅛
Labatt (John)	20⅝	20⅝
Loblaw Cos	20⅝	20½
Mackenzie	7⅞	8¼
Magna Intl A	53½	53⅝
Maple Leaf Fds	11⅛	11⅛
Maritime	24⅞	24⅞
Mark Res	9	9⅛
Molson A	22	22⅛
Noma Ind A	4.65	4⅛
Noranda Inc	24⅝	24⅝
Noranda Forest	12⅛	11⅞
Norcen Energy	10	17⅛
Nthern Telecom	48⅛	48½
Nova Corp	13⅝	13⅝
Oshawa Group A	19	19⅛
Pagurian A	3.70	3.90
Placer Dome	29⅞	29
Poco Petroleum	8⅝	8⅝
PWA Corp	0.55	0.55
Rayrock	17⅛	17
Renaissance Eny	27⅛	27⅝
Rogers Comm B	22	22⅝
Rothmans	80	77⅞
Royal Bank Cda	29⅛	29⅛
Sceptre Res	11⅛	11½
Scott's Hosp	8⅛	8⅝
Seagram Co	42⅝	42⅞
Sears Canada	7½	7⅝
Shell Canada A	43¼	42⅞
Sherritt	12⅛	12⅝
SHL Systemhse	6⅝	6⅝
Southam	17	16⅞
Spar Aerospace	12	11⅞
Stelco Inc A	8⅝	8½
Talisman Eny	29⅛	29⅛
Teck B	22⅝	22⅝
Thomson Corp	15⅝	15⅝
Toronto Dom Bank	21⅞	22⅛
Torstar B	24½	24⅛
Transalta Corp	14⅜	14⅜
TransCda Pipe	18	17⅝
Triton Fin'l A	4	4.10
Trimac	15⅛	15⅛
Unicorp Energy	1.55	1.55

TSE 300 Index : 4251.50
Previous : 4243.70

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl B	254	256
Alusuisse B new	684	687
BBC Brwn Bov B	1192	1196
Ciba Geigy B	805	812
CS Holdings B	526	520
Elektrow B	344	341
Fischer B	1600	1570
Interdiscount B	2200	2200
Jelmoli B	870	870
Landis Gyr R	705	710
Moevenpick B	410	415
Nestle R	1229	1202
Oerlik. Buehrle R	148	145
Pargesa Hld B	1590	1510
Roche Hdg PC	5840	5750
Safra Republic	111	112
Sandoz B	693	691
Schindler B	7400	7495
Sulzer PC	940	925
Surveillance B	2130	2090
Swiss Bnk Corp B	372	372
Swiss Reinsur R	523	519
Swissair R	858	860
UBS B	1126	1109
Winterthur B	665	660
Zurich Ass B	1252	1224

SBS Index : 922.78
Previous : 914.76

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Aug. 26

Grains

Metals

Livestock

Food

Financial

Industrials

Stock Indexes

Commodity Indexes

VIAG Profit Rises On Streamlining

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — VIAG AG, the energy and metals conglomerate, said Friday that pretax profit rose 35 percent in the first half, to 411 million Deutsche marks ($266 million), because of streamlining measures and recent acquisitions.

"The restructuring measures of 1992 and 1993 are beginning to have a positive effect," VIAG said.

Sales rose 4 percent, to 12.62 billion DM. Figures adjusted for the acquisitions were not provided.

"All divisions were able to profit from the economic recovery seen from the beginning of the year," the company said.

"We expect a continuation of this development in the second half of 1994," it said, without providing a more exact forecast.

In 1993, net profit slumped 19 percent, to 302 million DM.

Building-industry chemicals posted significant gains, boosted by a "good market position" in the former East Germany, where construction is booming, VIAG said.

Capital spending for fixed assets in the first half-year increased to 802 million DM from 765 million DM in 1993. Most of the spending was for projects started in 1993 in the aluminum and energy supply sectors.

VIAG is fully consolidating results of the electricity producer Bayernwerk AG, a process that it said would be reflected in its full-year figures. As at the half-year stage, that means figures for the year won't be directly comparable to those of 1993, Viag said.

Although earnings were within analysts' expectations, VIAG shares fell to 492.50 DM on Friday from 494.70 DM on Thursday.

Traders cited the Bayernwerk takeover as a major reason for the rise of more than 30 percent in VIAG's share price since last summer. The company said in July 1993 it would increase its stake in Bayernwerk to 97.1 percent from 38.8 percent.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

■ **More Hoechst Jobs to Go**

Hoechst AG said it was cutting 1,081 jobs in its fine chemicals and dyes divisions by the end of 1995 as part of its restructuring, news agencies reported from Frankfurt.

Hoechst said the job cuts were part of its strategy to give up unprofitable production and increase efficiency in its core operations.

Chairman Jürgen Dormann said the company would complete its employee reduction program in 12 to 18 months.

German chemical companies have scaled back jobs dramatically in the last few years as the global slump in demand for their products prompted widespread cost-cutting.

Goldman Says It May Take Share in Vox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUSSELDORF — The U.S. securities company Goldman, Sachs & Co. has taken a 25.2 percent capital stake in the German television station Vox, German officials announced Friday.

But a Goldman Sachs official in Frankfurt said the company had yet to decide on the purchase and continued to study the move "intensively."

Media regulators in four German regions covering the Cologne-based station approved the purchase at a joint meeting Thursday in Frankfurt, the North Rhine-Westphalia regional broadcasting authority said.

Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. bought 49.9 percent of Vox last month, and the German communications group Bertelsmann holds a 24.9 percent stake.

Vox, launched in January 1993 by Bertelsmann and a number of other German media groups, has lost more than 300 million Deutsche marks ($194 million).

The station faced closure in March. Viewer ratings have hovered around 2 percent for the past four months.

Vox investors have said they plan to spend as much as 300 million DM on new programming in the next few years and predict the station will become profitable within three years.

(Reuters, AFP)

2 Paths to Biotech Payoff

British Firms Pursue Divergent Strategies

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's two leading biotechnology companies are pursuing different paths toward a common goal of achieving profitability by the end of the decade.

At first sight, British Biotech PLC and Celltech Group PLC look almost identical. Both have an asthma drug with a big partner, both have the same type of cancer drug, and both are working on septic shock.

But industry sources say the similarities conceal divergent strategies, typifying a debate gripping the cash-hungry biotech industry.

British Biotech plans to become a fully integrated pharmaceutical company in its core cancer business. Celltech aims to be a drug discovery "boutique," serving big partners.

"It's a real difference," John Berriman, Celltech's business development director, said. "British Biotech have focused their finance on one or two projects and have kept the ownership to themselves. We've chosen, by having partners, to have more projects — but clearly we don't retain as much of the upside."

Celltech has followed the example of such U.S.-based biotech outfits as Biogen Inc. and Chiron Corp., while British Biotech has been closer to the model of Amgen Inc., Synergen Inc. or Centocor Inc., Mr. Berriman said.

Many large pharmaceutical companies, looking to biotech start-ups to supplement their flagging flow of new drugs, would prefer such companies to follow the Biogen/Celltech model and bring in outside partners to fund drug development.

"Biotechnology companies can best add value to the health care system by helping pharmaceutical companies get to the basis of chronic disease," the chief executive of Glaxo Holdings PLC, Sir Richard Sykes, said.

"That is why I firmly believe that biotechnolgy companies who wish to become fully integrated pharmaceutical companies are missing the point."

But James Noble, finance director of British Biotech, said retaining full control of development and marketing was still a viable option for well-funded European biotech groups working in certain hospital-based therapeutic areas, such as cancer treatment.

Clinical trials for cancer, typically requiring few patients, are relatively cheap. Furthermore, the hospital doctors who use cancer drugs can be reached with a small sales force.

Cancer compares sharply with such chronic therapeutic areas as asthma and arthritis, areas where British Biotech would never contemplate developing drugs on its own, Mr. Noble said.

Both companies can claim recent successes in their diverse strategies.

British Biotech shares rallied 40 percent in the first quarter on optimism about clinical trials of its batimastat cancer drug, before falling back on profit-taking. This month they have climbed again.

Celltech's stock, meanwhile, rose 10 percent in July amid news of an asthma drug it had developed with Merck & Co.

Premium-Income Gain Lifts Aegon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Aegon NV said Friday its first-half net profit rose 11 percent, helped by a sharp jump in premium income.

Aegon earned 550.7 million guilders ($318 million) in the first six months, up from 497 million guilders in the 1993 first half, on revenue of 9.36 billion guilders, up 5 percent.

Premium income from Aegon's insurance activities soared 46 percent, to 7.66 billion guilders, buoyed by the consolidation of the insurer Scottish Equitable, which was acquired last year.

Profit from life insurance operations rose to 478 million guilders from 426 million guilders, with profit from accident and health insurance dropping to 66 million guilders from 67 million guilders.

Despite turbulent financial markets, returns on investments rose to 3.34 billion guilders from 3.14 billion guilders.

Exchange-rate developments had a slightly positive effect in the first half, the company said.

Shareholders greeted the results by sending Aegon's stock up to 104.60 guilders from 101.80 guilders.

Aegon said revenue and profit rose in the United States, marked by buoyant results at the individual and financial markets divisions.

In European countries outside the Netherlands, Aegon said results were positive at all operations except those in Britain.

Aegon said its Dutch insurance operations saw a continued upturn in the first half, despite strong competition in life and general insurance.

In the Dutch noninsurance sector, results at FGH Bank were considerably higher because of higher interest rate margins. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

■ **Markets Cut UNI Profit**

Lower bond and stock markets drove down half-year earnings for UNI Storebrand AS, Reuters reported from Oslo.

The insurance conglomerate said its consolidated profit dropped to 36 million kroner ($5 million) from 689 million kroner, as income from the financial sector fell nearly 50 percent.

The company said it realized losses on or wrote down the value of securities by 452 million kroner. Those losses more than offset a 49 percent increase in premium income from the life insurance unit.

U.S. Banks Help ABN Earnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — ABN-AMRO Holding NV said Friday its net income rose 15 percent in the first half, as strong earnings from U.S. subsidiaries offset a drop in trading income.

The Dutch bank holding company earned 1.16 billion guilders ($668 million) in the half, up from 1.01 billion guilders in the first six months of 1993, exceeding analysts' forecasts.

Income from North American operations more than doubled, to 452 million guilders from 213 million guilders, although the year-earlier result was depressed by the write-off of some U.S. bond holdings.

The bank attributed the jump to increased business volume at its LaSalle National Corp. in Chicago and European American Bank in New York.

Net interest income rose 9 percent, to 4.80 billion guilders, mainly on volume growth and slightly higher interest rate margins abroad.

Net commission income rose 15 percent, to 1.95 billion guilders, mainly because of a 32 percent rise in securities commissions.

But results from financial transactions — including securities and foreign exchange trading — fell 22 percent, to 496 million guilders, because of the unexpected uptrend in international capital market rates.

ABN stock rose to 62.80 guilders from 62.30 guilders. *(AFX, Bloomberg)*

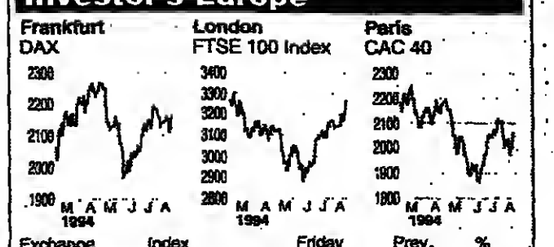
■ **Borsumij Shares Plunge**

Shares in Borsumij Wehry fell 8 percent, to 28.40 guilders, on disappointment with the trading company's earnings, news agencies reported.

The company earned 33.2 million guilders in the first half, up sharply from 18.2 million guilders in the first half of 1993.

(AP, Reuters)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	420.83	417.73	+0.74
Brussels	Stock Index	7,580.05	7,602.46	-0.29
Frankfurt	DAX	2,161.54	2,152.21	+0.43
Frankfurt	FAZ	814.32	813.93	+0.05
Helsinki	HEX	1,914.23	1,915.98	-0.09
London	Financial Times 30	2,552.20	2,529.60	+0.89
London	FTSE 100	3,265.10	3,234.20	+0.96
Madrid	General Index	307.05	308.54	-0.48
Milan	MIBTEL	11004	10897	+0.98
Paris	CAC 40	2,062.74	2,026.52	+1.79
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1,912.67	1,893.56	+1.01
Vienna	Stock Index	459.50	459.02	+0.10
Zurich	SBS	922.78	914.78	+0.87

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Swiss** watch and component exports rose 4.5 percent in the first half to 3.72 billion Swiss francs ($3 billion), even as plastic watch exports dropped, the Federation of the Swiss Watchmaking Industry said.

• **Total SA, France's** second-largest oil company, said first-half sales rose 1.3 percent to 68.71 billion French francs.

• **PWA-Papierwerke Waldhof-Aschaffenburg AG**, a German paper maker, narrowed its loss in the first half by 31 percent, to 33 million Deutsche marks ($21 million), on recovering demand and cost-cutting measures.

• **Benetton SpA** of **Italy** said it had signed a joint venture with **Lion Group** of **China** to produce clothing in China, as a step toward opening 500 stores in the country over the next five years.

• **France** will cut its monthly jobless figures by more than 200,000 by using new criteria that exclude part-time workers, the Labor Ministry said.

• **Accor SA**, a French hotel and catering group, and **Forte PLC** of **Britain** said they had put in new bids for part of **Air France's** 57.3 percent stake in the **Meridien** hotels group.

• **Hoogovens Group**, a Dutch steel and aluminum company, said it had joined with **Polynorm NV** and **Ambac BV** to buy a majority stake in the German toolmaker **Grau Werkzeug- & Formenbau GmbH**. No financial details were disclosed.

• **Sri Lanka's** government delayed signing a renegotiated accord with **Airbus Industrie** under which it would have bought three A340-300 jets, a French Foreign Ministry official said.

AFX, AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, Reuters

British Petroleum Sells Feed Business

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Petroleum PLC said Friday it agreed to sell the bulk of its remaining nutrition businesses to a new joint venture for $425 million.

The new venture, to be called Nutreco, will be formed by CINVen, an investment group, and Baring Capital Investors.

The sale includes most of the feed and animal product, agricultural and breeding divisions of BP Nutrition. The deal involves more than 20 operating companies that employ 5,700 people and had sales of more than $2.3 billion in 1993.

Under the sale agreement, CINVen and Baring Capital Investors also will assume some $9 million of net external borrowings.

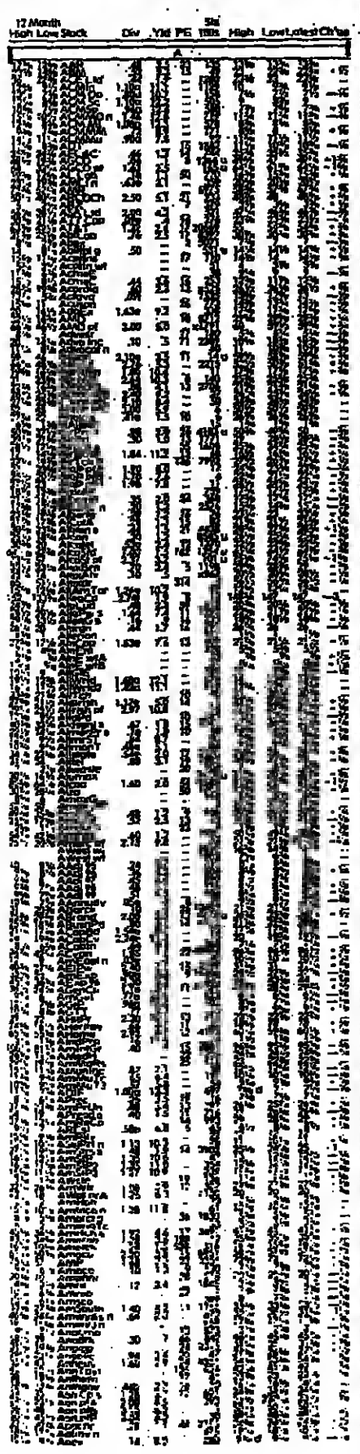
The existing management team of BP Nutrition, led by Richard van Wijnbergen, will continue to manage the business as Nutreco.

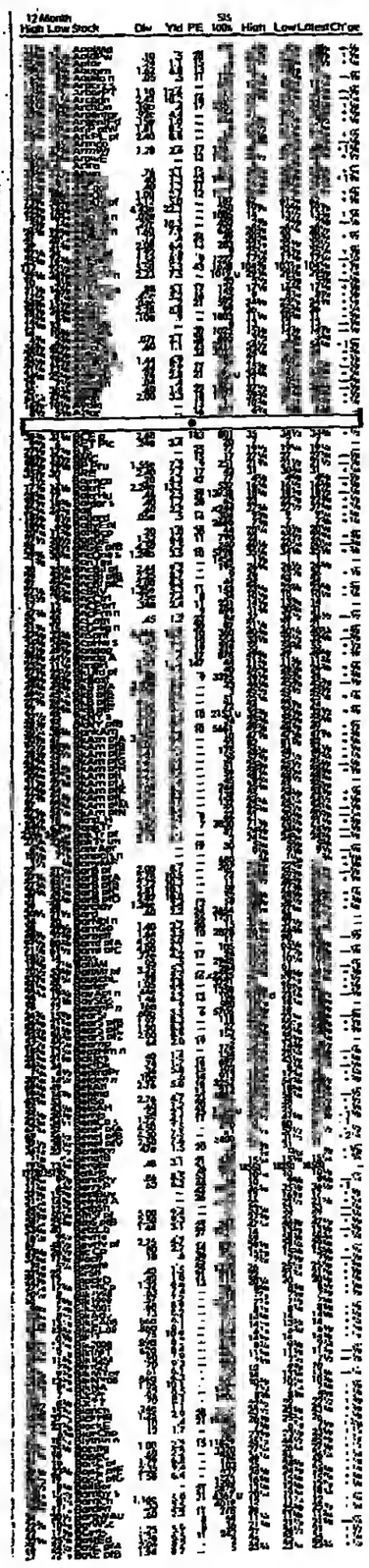
(AP, Knight-Ridder)

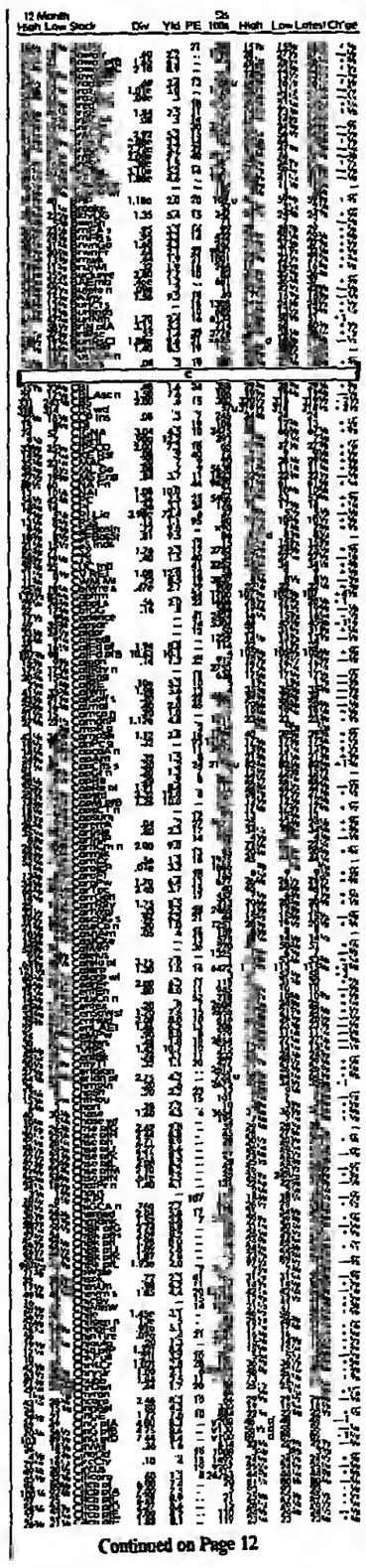
NYSE

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*







Continued on Page 12

NYSE

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Price 'Too High' For Japan Telecom

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Analysts said Friday that shares of Japan Telecom Co., which will begin trading Sept. 6, were overpriced after Thursday's auction.

Japan Telecom, the nation's third-largest long-distance telephone carrier, will sell 17,000 shares at a public offering, part of a two-phase stock issue to raise a total of 170 billion yen ($1.7 billion).

Analysts said the price of 4.7 million yen a share for the public offering was just too much. What is more, the shares sold at even higher prices at the preliminary auction.

The company will issue a total of 34,000 shares, half at the initial offering price and half at prices that were established at Thursday's auction.

The results of the auction Thursday yielded an average bid of 5.43 million yen, the Tokyo Stock Exchange announced. The highest bid was 6.6 million yen. Investors will buy the shares at the prices they bid, not at the average price.

It is standard practice in Japan to auction half of an initial public offering before the actual listing of the stock. The purpose of the auction is to allow the underwriters to set a price for the stock based on what investors are prepared to pay.

"Investors are wondering why they purchased at a much higher price in the auction," Shigeru Akiba of UBS Securities said.

"No matter how you value this company, that price is too high," Eric Gan, an analyst at Goldman Sachs said.

He said Japan Telecom would not see high earnings growth over the next three years because its core business is in the long-distance telephone market, which is declining.

The company began operations in 1986 and offers long-distance calls throughout Japan at rates approximately 5 percent below those of NTT Corp., Japan's largest telecommunications company.

Japan Telecom will become the third telephone carrier to list shares on Japan's exchanges, following liberalization of the nation's telecommunications market in 1985. DDI Corp., the second-largest phone operator, listed on the second section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Sept. 3, 1993.

DDI offered 7,500 shares at 3.7 million yen. The price rose to 5.4 million yen the first day.

Hiroyuki Fukushima, assistant manager of stock trading at Nikko Securities, said that looking at DDI's stock price and its value, "DDI is now a little bit more attractive than Japan Telecom."

Sega to Buy U.S. Maker of Pinball Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Sega Enterprises Ltd., a leading Japanese maker of computer and arcade games, will acquire Data East Pinball Inc. of Chicago in late September for about 3.5 billion yen ($35 million), a spokesman said Friday.

Sega, whose exports account for more than 60 percent of its sales, hopes the acquisition will reinforce its sales to U.S. amusement-facility operators, the spokesman said.

Data East Pinball, which was established in 1986, holds a 25 percent share of the world's pinball machine market and had reported sales of $64 million in its latest financial year.

It is an affiliate of Data East Corp., a Japanese game-machine maker.

(AFP, AP)

Ex-Soviets Shop in India

'Little Russia' Clients Buying for Export

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — At a bustling little market on the edge of New Delhi's diplomatic enclave, foreign window-shoppers and serious buyers in sunglasses, shorts and T-shirts stroll in the summer heat, glancing at signs in Russian.

This is Yashwant Place Shopping Center, better known as Little Russia, where storekeepers speak fluent Russian. Even the menus at the tiny Tibetan restaurants are in Russian.

And, of course, the buyers of carpets, leather coats and fur garments, as well as jeans and jewelry, are predominantly from Russia, other republics of the former Soviet Union or Eastern Europe.

Every week, chartered jetliners disgorge hundreds of passengers, mostly Russians and Ukrainians, with a single agenda: to buy. They spend a good part of their time in Little Russia, a jumble of 124 stores, most of which occupy the first floor and basement of a simple concrete building.

Few purchases are for personal use. The buyers are primarily small entrepreneurs who buy goods to sell at home for large profits.

"We come here because of two things," said Marina Galushkevitz, who runs a small import business in Kiev with her husband.

"One, you get a wide variety of products — whatever you want to buy you get in one place," she said. "The second reason is that you are sure of the quality of what you buy."

Ms. Galushkevitz lived seven years in Chandigarh, in northern India, where she taught ballet and aerobics while her husband, Vladimir Popov, taught Russian at a university.

Ms. Galushkevitz said she and many others from the former Soviet Union, which had extensive trading and political connections with India, were taking advantage of Indian contacts built up over the years.

Russians were once unwelcome buyers because they traded in rubles, a result of a deal between India and the Soviet Union that permitted trade in their respective currencies. With the collapse of communism and the breakup of the Soviet Union, all business is strictly in hard currency.

Sales are estimated by store owners at about $25 million a year. But business could improve, they add, if air freight were less expensive and the planes more reliable.

Little Russia is about 25 years old, but it saw only indifferent growth until communism tottered and ultimately fell.

"The profile of the buyer has changed dramatically, especially after the end of the Soviet Union," said Sanjiv Duggal, a carpet dealer. "They are no longer looking for cheap bargains; they want quality goods. They are sophisticated."

The buyers include airline staff and diplomats as well as charter groups.

As Little Russia has prospered, similar markets have appeared across New Delhi. Savvy buyers are also going directly to plants in northern India, especially Punjab, where large amounts of sporting goods and winter clothes are produced.

"Once that trend catches on, then we will suffer," a trader at Yashwant Place said. "They won't need us, and they'll save on our commissions."

Malaysian Stocks Fall On Ruling

Bloomberg Business News

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's benchmark stock index tumbled 2.14 percent Friday after the government gave police sweeping powers to crack down on the Islamic group Al Arqam.

"Everybody's running away — they're frightened of the Al Arqam movement," said Chung Tin Fah, general manager for research at OSK Holdings Bhd.

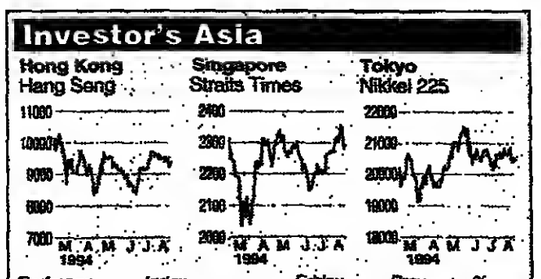
The Kuala Lumpur Composite Index dropped 24.36 points, to 1,111.78. A total of 381 million shares were traded, worth 2.0 billion ringgit ($786 million). Losing shares outnumbered gaining ones by a 7-to-1 ratio.

Malaysia's Home Ministry, which includes the police, ruled that Al Arqam was an unlawful movement. Police arrested at least five members of the sect.

But analysts said the crackdown was more an excuse to sell overvalued shares than a fundamental reason for bailing out of Malaysia.

"The ordinary guy is worried that when these guys resist, force will be used," Mr. Chung said. "But I don't think it's real. It's more of an excuse for an overbought market."

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,399.08	9,336.11	+0.67
Singapore	Straits Times	2,293.51	2,287.21	+0.28
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,077.20	2,077.80	-0.03
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,471.49	20,443.29	+0.14
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,111.78	1,136.14	-2.14
Bangkok	SET	1,459.75	1,444.72	+0.42
Seoul	Composite Stock	951.38	945.41	+0.63
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,881.10	6,858.01	+0.34
Manila	PSE	3,098.89	3,127.06	-0.90
Jakarta	Stock Index	505.33	502.96	+0.47
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,105.88	2,118.99	-0.62
Bombay	National Index	2,101.28	2,096.94	+0.21

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Vietnam** is cutting charges for international telephone calls by an average of 10 percent starting Sept. 1.
- **Jack Chia-MPH Ltd.** raised its bid for **Players Group Ltd.**, an **Australian** cookie maker; the **Singapore** company is trying to buy the 16 million Australian dollars ($12 million) worth of Players that it does not already own.
- **Binh Tien Footware Co.** plans to become the first **Vietnamese** company to open an office in the **United States** since the end of the 19-year U.S. economic embargo.
- **Siam Cement Co.** said its half-year profit rose 54 percent, to 2.36 billion baht ($94 million), helped by cost cuts and strong results from its subsidiaries.
- **China's** industrial output is expected to grow 19.6 percent in August from a year earlier, to 342.5 billion yuan ($40 billion), the state information center said.
- **South Korea's** industries have lost $1.65 billion in production so far this year because of labor disputes, the government said.
- **Japanese** consumer prices fell 0.5 percent in July from June and 0.2 percent from a year earlier, marking the first year-on-year decline in prices since March 1987.
- **Japan's** automobile production fell 7.5 percent in July from a year earlier, marking 22 months of uninterrupted declines.
- **Formosa Plastics Corp.** earned 2.45 billion Taiwan dollars ($94 million) before taxes in the first half, down nearly 4 percent from the previous year, because of losses at its U.S. subsidiary and spending on a land deal.

AP, Reuters, AFP

Hong Kong Raises '94 Growth Forecast to 5.7%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's economy should expand 5.7 percent in 1994, rather than the 5.5 percent originally forecast, the government said Friday.

In its half-year economic report, the government said the territory's economy continued to show "robust growth" in the first half of the year. Gross domestic product grew an estimated 5.9 percent in 1993.

Consumer spending in the first half was encouraged by full employment and sustained increases in real incomes, the government said. Retail sales rose 8 percent in the half, it said.

Inflation is forecast to remain at 8.5 percent for the year, although the rate has been edging up recently, the government said.

"Inflationary pressures, specifically those being reflected in the sharply higher prices of vegetables consequential to the flooding in south China, have already lifted consumer price inflation in July," it said.

Total exports grew by about 10 percent in the first half, while imports rose 12 percent.

The gross domestic product revision is based on a new formula that gives a greater weight to the services sector.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

■ **Interest Rates Set for Deregulation**

Hong Kong banks will start deregulating some interest rates on savings accounts on Oct. 1, Knight-Ridder Financial News reported.

The Hong Kong Association of Banks, the colony's banking cartel, said it would stop setting interest rates on deposits fixed for more than one month, allowing individual banks to set the rates themselves.

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BREMEN 49 (421) 17 05 91
BRUSSELS 32 (2) 759 22 85
CADIZ 34 (56) 85 47 44
FRANKFURT 49 (6190) 20 01
GENEVA 41 (22) 343 85 20
GLASGOW 44 (41) 762 46 67
LONDON 44 (81) 961 41 41
MADRID 34 (1) 671 24 50
MANCHESTER 44 (61) 877 51 00
MUNICH 49 (89) 141 50 34
PARIS 33 (1) 39 20 14 00
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13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
		A								
18½	6	AAON s		—	30	307	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+½
20¾	12	ABC Rail		...	...	453	20⅛	19½	19¾	−⅛
30	14¾	ABT Bld		—	18	286	16	15	16	+½
26¼	12¾	ACC Co	.12a	.7	11	2162	16½	15½	16¾	+¾
24	9½	ACS En s		—	—	34	12	13	12	—
42	30½	ACX Tc		—	31	200	34¾	32¾	34	+⅛
47¾	31	ADC Tel		—	33	1181	46⅛	44¾	45¼	—¾
17¼	10¼	AES Chn		—	—	76	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
23⅞	15¾	AESCp s	.601	4.0	16	497	17¼	16½	17	+¼
51½	19¼	AK Steel		—	—	825	29½	28¼	29⅛	−⅛
25	15¼	APS Hld		—	12	174	24	23½	24	+½
15¾	6¾	ASK		...	...				13	—
33	13⅛	AST		—	13	15769	17½	16⅜	16⅞	—⅛
29½	14¾	AbbeyH		—	23	513	17¾	17⅜	17¾	—
21⅛	12¾	Acclaim		—	20	6434	19⅛	18¾	18¾	+½
27¼	15	AcmeMet		—	9	317	25	24½	24½	
20½	7¼	Actel		—	31	2653	10⅞	9¼	10	+¾
14⅜	6½	AdacLb	.48	1.3	7	420	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Adaptc s		—	17	7743	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+¼
26½	10	Adelph h		—	—	11	14½	13⅜	13¾	—⅜
37½	20	AdiaSv	.16	.5	18	44	35¾	35½	35½	—
34½	16⅜	AdobeSy	.20	.6	28	10597	33¼	31⅛	31¾	—⅞
19½	4⅛	AdvPro		—	—	148	6	5⅝	5½	—⅛
11¼	4¼	AdvTiss		—	—	740	6	5½	5½	—⅛
46¾	26½	Advantas	.30	.4	14	530	33½	32	33	—¼
28⅝	25	AdvantB s	.24	.8	15	701	30½	28½	28⅞	—⅜
16⅜	10	Agnico g	.10e	.8	112	1118	12½	12⅛	12⅜	—⅛
16⅞	8½	Agouron		—	—	199	15½	11⅛	11½	—⅜
14⅛	1⅞	AirMeth		—	—	70	2⅛	2	2¼	
63⅜	45½	Akzo	1.74e	2.8	—	794	63⅝	62½	62⅞	—⅛
31⅞	9¾	Alantec		—	—	1815	16¼	12¾	13¾	—½
28⅜	17⅜	Albank	.40	1.6	14	911	26½	26¼	26½	
19¼	11⅜	Aldila s		—	24	381	13¾	13⅜	13½	+¼
34½	16¼	Aldus		—	27	1996	33¼	31¼	31¼	—1⅛
28¼	13	AlexBld	.08	2.5	17	957	25¾	25¼	25½	—
19⅞	6⅝	AliasR		—	30	677	17⅛	17¼	11⅜	—⅛
3⅞	1⁹⁄₁₆	AllASem		—	15	563	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
12½	7¼	AllenPh		—	—	1267	10¾	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
16	7⅝	AlnSemi		—	19	1672	15⅛	14¾	15⅜	
32½	27¾	AlliedGp	.60	2.1	7	197	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	+⅛
12½	8½	BlckBx s		—	16	40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
35	26⅛	Boatmn s	1.36	4.1	10	4289	32¼	22⅜	32½	+½
22½	17⅛	BobEvn	.29	1.4	11	931	20⅜	20	20⅛	+⅛
28⅛	18½	BookMill		—	25	345	28½	20	28⅛	+⅜
22	12½	Boomtwn		—	472	532	15⅛	14½	14⅛	—⅛
28⅜	8½	Borlnd		—	—	4450	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+⅛
51	32¼	BostChck		—	89	2361	41	40¼	40½	+½
14⅜	6⅜	BostTC		—	20	1215	12	11⅛	11⅛	—
14½	7½	BoxEn B		—	42	3901	9	8½	8½	+⅜
15⅜	6⅜	BriteV		—	25	389	18⅛	18½	18⅞	+½
52⅜	11	BrdbdTc		—	—	642	19¼	18⅛	18½	—⅜
59⅜	31½	BrodSf		—	57	3811	55½	53⅛	53⅛	—⅛
21½	9⅜	BroGour		—	—	727	14⅛	15½	14¼	+⅛
17⅜	10½	BrTom		—	194	694	12⅜	11⅜	11½	—⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Brunos	.26	3.4	16	2365	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
27½	15⅛	Buffets		—	20	7997	16⅛	18⅛	19½	—⅛
18⅝	11½	BuildT		—	19	92	12⅜	12½	12⅝	+⅛
16½	10	CAI Wre		—	—	102	11⅛	11	11	...
33⅜	21⅛	CTEC		—	—	194	32½	32	22	...
10⅜	4⅛	CACI		—	18	204	10⅜	10½	10¼	+⅛
28⅜	25⅞	CadbyS	1.50e	5.1	139	1046	29¾	29⅜	29⅛	—⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Caere		—	—	995	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	—
17½	8⅜	Calgene		—	—	3199	19⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—½
23½	9¼	CalMD		—	21	1755	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞	—⅛
51¼	16½	CalMic		...	20	1018	24⅜	20	24	+½
32	20¼	CWineA		...	16	252	30½	28½	20¼	—¼
90½	59¼	Canonl	.30e	.3	46	214	86½	85⅞	84¼	—⅛
20	14½	Caraustr	.36	1.9	16	556	18⅛	18	18½	+⅛
42¾	26⅛	CrdnlHlt s	.12	.3	45	971	39⅛	39½	38¾	+½
21	15¼	CareerHz		—	54	342	18	17¼	17¾	—⅛
14½	5⅛	Caroline		...	...	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
21⅝	10⅛	CarsPir		...	...	796	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	—⅛
15⅜	9⅜	Caseys s	.08	.1	15	1271	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
25	9⅛	CasAm s		—	9	576	12	11⅛	11½	—½
34	13⅛	CasinoDS		—	32	1387	27⅞	27¼	23½	+⅜
21¼	5½	CasMagic		—	9	2124	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
25	7⅛	CastlE s		—	3	12	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	—¼
19⅜	8	CathSlr		—	13	1097	11⅜	11	11	—⅛
34⅜	9	CatoCp	.16	1.5	14	1354	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
19	12	Celadon		—	...	522	17⅛	16½	17	—
34¼	12½	Celestial		—	12	617	17¼	16½	16¾	—½
36½	17⅛	CellPro		—	...	611	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+⅞
30⅝	9⅛	Cellstar		—	15	1333	13⅛	12⅜	12⁷⁄₁₆	—⅛
54⅛	40⅛	CelCmA		—	...	148	53¼	52⅜	52⅛	—⅛
31	18⅛	CelCmPR		—	—	74	30	29¼	30	—⅛
24⅜	6⅛	CellrTc s		—	—	1937	13⅛	12⅛	13½	—⅛
24⅜	14	CentCel		—	—	1635	17⅛	17	17⅛	—⅛
43	10	Centigrm		—	11	3753	14	13	13	—⅜
15⅜	6⅛	Centocor		—	—	4273	16½	13⅞	14½	—⁵⁄₁₆
34½	25¾	CFidBk	1.12	3.4	12	561	33⅛	32⅜	32¼	...
19½	8	Cephln		—	—	660	12½	12½	15⅛	—⅛
49½	23⅛	Cerner		—	28	786	42½	41⅜	43	+¼
36¼	18¼	Cervecer	.43e	1.8	319	1695	24⅜	24	24½	—⅜
14⅛	7⅛	ChrmSh	.09	1.0	13	4322	9	8⅜	8⅞	—⅛
25	17⅜	ChkOnF s	.60	2.6	9	2056	32½	22½	23⅛	+⅜
15	3⅜	Checkers		—	35	1959	5⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
24⅝	15½	Chesck s		—	28	535	19¼	18½	18⅝	+½
19	8	Chicos s		—	12	8481	9⅜	8½	8¼	—⅛
60¼	31½	Chipcom		—	35	2111	54¼	51⅛	53⅜	+1⅜
7½	3⅝	ChipsTc		—	27	550	4½	4	4¼	—¼
96	50⅛	Chiron		—	113	11047	67⅜	64¼	67½	+3¾
21½	6	Chrmnd s		—	67	1173	12½	11⅜	12	—
25	15	Cidco		...	...	7275	25	23⅛	24½	—1
61½	50	CinnFin	1.28	2.3	16	319	56½	54⅞	54⅞	—⅜
24½	25	Cintas	.17	.5	28	1086	31⅜	30⅜	31¼	+¼
15	8½	Circon		—	17	670	12⅛	11	11⅜	+⅜
44⅜	20⅛	Cirrus		—	14	8059	30⅛	28⅜	29	—⅜
40⅛	18⅜	Cisco s		—	32	70769	25⅜	24	25⅜	+1⅛
28	11⅜	[illegible]		—	39	22	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—
21⅛	15	ClubCar		—	—	260	15	14½	15	+½
42	23⅛	CstHlth		—	34	3465	36¼	35	35	—½
50	25	Cobra		—	21	2809	49⅛	47⅛	47⅜	—1⅛
41½	24	CocaBtl	1.00	3.3	21	148	29⅜	30	30⅛	—½
34⅜	16	Coflexip	.31e	1.4	—	53	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+⅛
17⅜	8⅛	EnglHm	.16	1.6	8	404	10	9⅜	10	+⅛
28½	8¼	Envirotst		—	18	463	16½	15½	14⅛	+½
22	13⅛	EnvoyCp		—	41	466	30½	20⅛	30¼	
24⅜	15⅜	EquiCrdt		—	9	489	21⅜	21	21⅜	+⅜
14½	11½	Eqtylnn	.26e	2.3	—	1923	11⅛	d10⅞	11¼	—⅛
40¼	35⅞	EricTel	.60e	1.1	71	1495	24⅜	54⅛	54½	+⅛
18⅞	11⅛	EvnSut		—	96	1	12½	12½	13½	+⅛
22½	8⅛	Exabyte		—	18	1443	19	18⅛	18⅛	+⅜
34⅜	21⅛	Exar		—	...	254	22	32⅛	22⅛	
21½	12⅛	Expln s	.10	.5	32	61	21½	20⅛	21⅛	+⅛
20⅞	17¼	ExpScot g		—	31	225	u35¼	33	35⅛	+2⅛
17½	11½	Ezcorp		—	19	38	12⅛	12⅜	19⅛	+½
29¾	18¼	FHP		—	16	4108	27⅛	26½	32	+⅜
31⅛	11⅜	FTP Sft		—	28	7949	19⅜	17	19⅛	+2⅛
18¼	2⅛	FastCm		—	—	176	4	3⅛	4	+⅛

AMEX

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflec tlate trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
		A								
9⅜	8	AIM Str	.42	5.1	—	91	8⅛	8¼	8¼	+½
37	28½	ALC		...	21	1332	32⅛	32⅛	32¼	+⅛
1⅞	⅛	AM In wt		...	...	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
14⅞	9⅞	AMC		...	18	6	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛	—⅛
26¼	20⅛	AMC pf	1.75	7.1	—	z48	25⅛	24⅜	24⅛	—⅛
5	1⅛	ARC		—	6	524	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅛	22	ARM F pf	2.38	9.9	—	10	24	23⅞	24	+⅛
3	1⅞	ASR	.23e	10.2	—	216	2⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+⅛
75⅜	61½	ATT Fd	2.71e	4.0	...	118	68	67⅛	68	+⅛
8⅜	4	AckCom		—	24	14	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	—
6	3⅜	AcmeU		—	—	16	2⅜	3⅛	5½	
3⅛	1⅛	Action		—	16	56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
6⅜	4	AdmRsc		—	11	8	6⅜	6¼	6⅛	—⅛
6⅛	1½	AdvFin		—	—	60	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
17½	9½	AdvMag		—	53	58	16	15⅜	15½	—¼
2⅜	⅛	AdvMedT		—	4	81	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
18	2½	AdvMd pf		—	—	41	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
5⅜	2	AdvPhot		—	—	71	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Aerosan		—	6	15	9⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	7½	AirWat		—	—	140	8⅛	7⅛	8	+⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Alamco		—	18	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8½	AlbaW		—	14	17	11	10⅛	11	—⅛
5⅞	3⅛	AlertC n		—	—	179	4⅛	5⅞	2⅛	—½
⅜	⅛	AlertC wt		—	—	43	⅛	⅛	⅛	—⅛
16⅛	16	AHoogn n	1.44	8.2	—	35	17⅛	17⅜	17½	—
2⅜	⅛	AllIn		...	...	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	3½	AlldRsh		—	16	14	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	AllouH		—	11	122	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
6⅜	3	Alpnaln		—	—	45	6½	5½	5⅜	+⅛
11	4⅜	AlpnGr		—	—	219	8	7⅛	8	—⅛
60	56⅛	Alcoa pf	3.75	6.6	—	z350	56⅛	56⅞	56½	—⅛
1⅛	⅛	AmaxG wt		—	—	29	⅛	⅛	⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Amdhl		—	—	17760	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
1⅛	½	Amhltn		—	—	481	1	⅞	1	+⅛
14⅛	9⅞	AFstP2	1.55	13.1	—	41	12	11⅜	11⅞	—⅛
20¼	16½	AFstRT	1.50	8.8	—	19	17⅛	17⅛	11⅛	—
30	15⅛	AmBilt s	.15	.6	10	26	26	25⅜	25⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	AmEco s		—	—	18	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
1⅞	1⅛	AExpl		—	—	962	1½	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
14½	3⅜	AIM 84	1.43e	39.4	8	39	3⅝	2½	3⅜	+⅛
16⅛	13½	AIM 85	1.44a	6.9	10	80	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
14⅛	11½	AIM 86 n	1.20	9.7	10	56	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
15	11⅛	AIM 88 n	.96	8.1	11	36	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
52	22	Alsrcel	.53e	1.2	22	1	44	44	44	—⅛
18⅜	12⅛	Am List	.40b	6.3	16	32	18½	18⅜	18½	—⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
4	2½	Camb wt		—	—	10	3	3	3	—½
24¼	16½	Cambrx	.20	.9	13	3	32½	22½	32½	+¼
17⅞	10½	CapRI7	1.08	10.2	25	20	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
14½	11	CapRI3	1.68	14.5	30	77	11⅜	11½	11⅜	—⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Carmel		—	4	22	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+⅛
14½	8	Caringtn		—	53	47	10⅛	10	10	
24⅜	17⅛	CastleA	.48	2.2	15	132	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅛
30	22⅛	CasFd	1.40a	7.8	—	12	32⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+⅛
12⅛	6½	CatalLt		—	14	32	11⅛	11¼	11¼	—⅛
17	8⅛	CavalH s	.08	.6	11	3	15½	15½	15⅛	—½
8¼	4¼	CenfTc n		—	40	167	u8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
2	⅞	CenfTc wt		—	—	153	u2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
21¼	17½	CntrFr n	1.50	7.3	—	34	31	20⅜	20⅞	—⅛
6	4⅛	CFCda a	.01	.2	—	171	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
17⅜	14⅛	CentSe	1.65e	9.5	—	69	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	—⅛
13⅞	7	CtyCm	.351	3.8	—	13	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	—⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Chad A s		—	24	32	8½	8⅜	8½	+½
5⅛	1⅞	ChDevA		—	50	941	2⅜	2⅛	2½	+⅛
5⅜	2⅛	ChDevB		—	50	22	2⅜	2⅞	2½	+⅛
35	13⅛	ChaEn		—	15	154	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	
28	19	ChrtMed		—	—	1157	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
15½	9⅛	ChlPwr	.11	.8	10	85	13⅜	12	13⅜	+⅜
30⅞	6	CheySft s		—	15	4815	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	+½
34⅜	26⅛	ChlRv	1.20a	4.0	10	12	29⅜	29¼	29⅞	+⅛
20⅜	13⅛	Chef		—	—	22	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
32¼	24	Chfint pf	1.81	7.4	—	61	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
7⅛	2⅛	Chiles		—	16	518	2⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
29	20¼	Chiles pf	1.50	6.9	—	22	22⅛	21½	21⅜	—½
15⅛	6¼	CircaPh		—	35	1526	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	+½
20⅜	5½	Citadel		—	—	25	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
9½	6⅛	CtzFst	.18	1.9	14	2457	u9⅛	9½	9⅜	
8⅜	6⅞	Citizinc		—	24	18	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	+⅛
49	24½	ClearC s		—	57	106	46	45⅜	46	—⅛
3⅛	⅛	Clinicp		—	—	171	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
8⅞	6	CoastD		—	11	32	7⅛	7⅜	7¼	—⅛
7⅜	1⅞	Cognitrn		—	—	46	2½	3⅛	2⅜	
10⅜	9	CohenSIr	.68	7.2	—	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅜	15⅛	Cohu	.24	1.3	11	7	19	19	19	—⅛
7⅛	1⅛	ColData		...	29	232	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
6⅞	5⅜	ColLb		—	—	506	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	—⅛
10⅛	7⅜	ColuEng	.941	10.0	11	4	9⅜	9⅜	9½	
17	10⅛	Cominc		—	—	5	16½	18⅛	16½	+½
7⅜	6½	CmclAst n	.26g	4.0	—	20	6⅜	6⅛	6½	—½
25⅛	11⅛	Comptek		—	—	46	16	14⅛	15	+⅛
16⅜	12⅛	CnsTom	.40	3.1	34	19	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
12⅛	7⅛	ContMtl		—	7	2	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	—⅛
21⅛	2⅛	Convrsn		—	8	166	3⅛	2⅛	5⅛	—⅛
9	5⅜	CrvstE		—	26	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	+⅛
11⅜	9	Copley	.88	8.8	40	14	10	10	10	
3⅛	1⅛	CorNG n		—	—	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
16⅛	6	CCBcsh n	.25	2.5	—	6	10	10	10	—⅛
17⅜	12½	Cross	.64	3.8	33	181	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅜
13⅜	5⅛	CrawlM s		—	6	11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
22⅜	13	CrnCP B		—	17	10	17⅜	17⅜	17½	+⅛
21⅜	14⅛	CwnCr	.12	.8	14	960	15⅜	14⅜	15	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	CruisAm		—	—	181	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
27⅜	20⅛	CrystOil		—	—	4	26⅛	24⅛	26⅛	+⅛
23⅜	17⅛	Cubic	.53	2.9	122	22	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	
18	12⅛	Curtce	.64	3.7	14	45	17⅜	17½	17½	—⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Custmd		—	12	5	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
4⅛	½	Cycomm		—	—	208	2	1⅛	2	+⅛
		D-E-F								
1⅛	⅛	DI Ind		—	—	24	1⅛	1	1	—⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
3	1⅜	Weldtrn		—	—	24	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞	—⅛
5⅜	2⅞	WelGrd		—	—	24	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1⅜	⅜	WendtBr		—	—	45	½	⅜	⅜	—⅛
149⅛	113⅛	Wesco	.98	.8	46	5	117½	115½	117½	+½
8⅜	5⅜	WstBrC		—	9	99	u9⅛	8½	9⅛	+½
15⅛	12¼	WIRET	1.12	8.7	13	561	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+⅛
2⅜	1⅛	WichRO		—	33	16	1	1	1	—⅛
21⅜	1⅛	WilshrTc		—	7	54	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
32	20½	Worthn	.60	1.9	13	433	31⅜	30⅞	30⅜	
1⅜	⅞	XCL Ltd		—	—	3080	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
11	3⅜	Xytron		—	—	200	6	5⅜	6	+¼
19	15⅜	Ziegler	.52a	3.1	10	11	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

THE MONEY REPORT

Saturday-Sunday, August 27-28, 1994
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FIRST COLUMN

Let Your Conscience Be a Guide

THE concept of so-called green and ethically-acceptable companies, regardless of which industrial sector they come from, presents a formidable challenge to investors, one which poses difficult questions.

Imagine, for example, that a trusted broker rings you up with tips on some hot (albeit, for our purposes, fictional) companies: Shoot 'Em Corp., which makes automatic weapons, is poised for huge earnings growth; its share price is likely to rise 25 percent within a year. Cleanstreams PLC, which through a miraculous new process is rejuvenating our polluted oceans, lakes, and rivers, looks like a great bet too; its shares ought to gain 15 percent.

Granted, while many people might prefer to own shares in a concern which cleans the environment rather than in one which makes guns, most would also prefer to have the extra 10 percent return. Choosing between the two would involve a crisis of conscience for some investors.

But not for all. And that's what makes the realm of ethical investment, at least at times, so perplexing.

Indeed, while many of today's ethical funds eschew companies that trade in products such as tobacco, alcoholic beverages and firearms as a matter of course, such companies give little pause to some investors. Guns, for example, while often an instrument of tragic, unnecessary violence, can also be viewed as a Godsend. The Allied soldiers who liberated Paris from the Nazis 50 years ago this week probably thought the people who manufactured their rifles were a pretty swell bunch. Times, of course, have changed.

The point, however, is that like physical beauty, the notion of what is ethical or not is in the eye of the beholder. First, people must decide if conscience, not just capital gain, plays a role on their personal investing stage. If it does, they must then begin to listen to its often lengthy dialogue.

For global investors, this column can think of few more worthwhile endeavors.

P.C.

Chemical, Waste Stocks Pose Dilemmas for Europe's 'Green' Funds

By Iain Jenkins

WHEN shares of Hoechst AG, the German chemicals concern, jumped earlier this month on the news that it had developed a product capable of filtering out harmful levels of ozone gas inside buildings and vehicles, some analysts said the development highlighted the dilemma facing investors interested in so-called green or ecological investing.

Indeed, does the development of environmentally friendly products by chemical companies make them acceptable green investments? Or must they be ruled out because elsewhere in their sprawling empires, they may still have waste pipes spewing out harmful effluent?

Not long ago, chemical companies were seen as one of the main culprits in the degradation of the global environment. And they still do their share of damage, say analysts. The irony, however, is that they are also the companies most likely to find ways of cleaning up the mess, and to help others cut manufacturing pollution.

This paradox is tying Europe's burgeoning $1 billion green fund industry — over half of which is in Britain — in knots.

Each fund, for example, uses different criteria for selecting chemical investments, and few agree on exactly what is acceptable. And just when a company appears to meet one set of green criteria, observers lament, new evidence shows that it's polluting a river from one of its plants, or some such other "ungreen" activity.

Confused? Unfortunately, the "ethics" of investing in the waste management sector are equally tricky. Waste companies, which from one perspective might seem the ideal green investment since they are managing and disposing of many forms of garbage, can also add to environmental problems rather than take them away, say industry analysts.

The only way for would-be green investors to navigate the minefield is to understand the different approaches of green and ecological funds. Then, investors can pick a fund whose policy approximates their own views, or use a fund's principles to help them formulate their own criteria, by which they can pick stocks themselves.

At one end of the spectrum is the approach of the $36 million, London-based TSB Environmental Investor Fund, which is willing to invest in such giants as Shell, British Petroleum Co. PLC, and Imperial Chemical Industries PLC. To meet the fund's criteria, a company need not be environmentally squeaky-clean, but only be moving in the right direction by cleaning up its factories and developing environmentally friendly products.

"You are always skating on thin ice, but you have to take a sensible view," said Struan Simpson, an official at the London-based Conservation Foundation which, among many activities, helps green fund managers assess companies.

"Most ethical funds tend to avoid the biggest companies. But in my view, the environmental investor should invest in the more responsible large companies, even if they are chemical companies. They have the funds to back environmental improvement and to sponsor health and safety standards. They have to be encouraged."

But many green fund managers disagree with this approach. Tessa Tennant, chief of green and ethical investments at NPI, the London life insurance concern, says: "It is not sufficient for a company to say that it is moving in the right direction or that it has developed a new green technology. That does not write off other questions about its environmental record."

The only European chemical company in NPI's $20 million Global Care Fund is Kalon Group PLC, which makes solvent-free paints. "It doesn't mean that Kalon is the only green chemical company in Europe," said Miss Tennant. "We are only just beginning to focus on the industry."

Catherine Westover, a researcher at the London-based investment management firm Jupiter Tyndall Merlin Ltd., which runs the Jupiter International Green Investment Trust and the Merlin Jupiter Ecology Fund, takes a similar approach to that of NPI. She also sees Kalon as a green stock, along with Greenway Holdings PLC, a small British chemical company which recycles waste oil.

"It would be shirking the challenge just to pick companies that don't harm the environment," she said. "Instead, we try to pick companies that try to do something *for* the environment without damaging it at the same time. Unfortunately, that rules out most chemical firms."

Her view is one step away from the harder-line green funds which will only invest in companies involved in businesses which actively clean up environmental damage. Such companies are often at the cutting edge of environmental technology.

Gary McKenzie, a fund manager at U.K.-based Clerical Medical Unit Trust Managers, which runs the $22 million Evergreen fund, says: "We only invest in companies that have an environmental business — somehow they have to be cleaning up the environment. We wouldn't invest in a supermarket chain just because it doesn't pollute, unlike some other fund managers who have merely an avoidance policy."

While most of the European green funds agonize about whether or not to invest in chemical companies, one French fund, the Biosphere fund, which is run by Cyril Finance, doesn't get hung up on philosophical debate. Their criteria allow investment in any company in which at least 25 percent of total sales are in either environmental or health care products.

Picking waste management stocks is an easier task, once it is clear that the company is not actually adding to environmental problems. Some of the favorites among U.K. fund managers are Tomra Systems A/S, a Norwegian concern which manufactures recycling machines, and Vetropak Holding AG, the Swiss glass firm which has a large recycling operation.

Looking forward, many observers say that individual investors as well as fund managers can influence corporate sensitivity to environmental concerns. "We have got to use the stick and carrot more effectively," said Mr. Simpson. "We should publicly divest if companies don't meet certain targets."

'Green' Chemical and Waste Management Stocks

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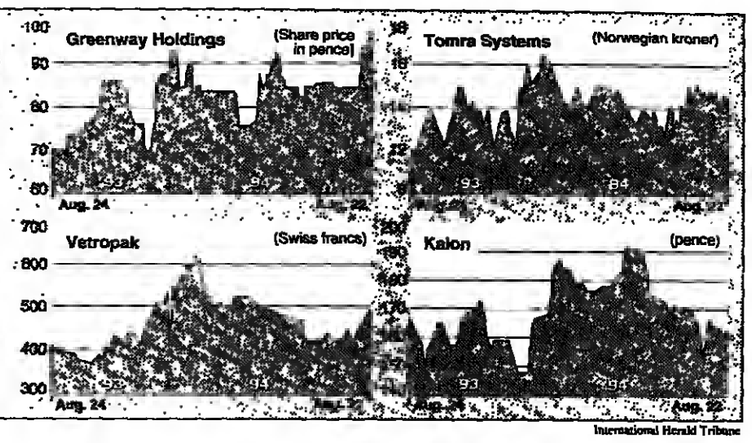
U.S. Eco-Funds Tap Chemical Shares
U.S. Waste Management Equities
European Chemical Stocks

Clean, Green Investing

Europe-domiciled ethical/ecological funds. Value of $100, income reinvested, excluding charges, over one year to Aug. 22, 1994.

Placements Environnement Quant	126.05
United Charities	124.54
Ecureuil Geovaleurs	123.42
Credit Suisse Fellowship	122.18
NM Conscience	121.75
Friends Prov. Stewardship Inc.	120.76
Raiffeisen-Umweltfonds	120.59
Sun Life GP Ecological	120.52
Eagle Star Environmental Opps	120.17
CIS Environ	120.08
Acorn Ethical	119.84
Jupiter/Merlin Ecology	118.61
Ecodic	118.03



Sources: Bloomberg, Micropal.

International Herald Tribune

Looking for Shares That Meet *Your* Ethical Criteria?

FOR individuals, the most difficult part of entering the realm of ethical and environmental investing can be, first, figuring out one's own criteria, and second, finding companies to match them. The London-based Ethical Investment Research Service, known as EIRIS, is one organization which can aid in that process.

A registered charity since its inception in 1983, EIRIS has developed a detailed questionnaire enabling prospective investors to identify multifarious corporate characteristics, and to establish which ones they find acceptable or unacceptable.

The questionnaire uses both the positive and negative approach, prompting investors to specify which types of companies they wish to avoid, as well as which types they wish to encourage.

Once an individual's criteria have been established, EIRIS will provide a list of up to 50 U.K.- based companies with which they are compatible. The fee for this service is £94 ($145).

EIRIS's executive director, Peter Webster, said the organization is in the process of expanding its research capabilities for individual investors to include U.S.- and continental Europe-based companies.

He also said that most ethical investors seem more concerned with negative rather than positive criteria. "People feel strongly about what they don't want their money to go into," he said. "But many people do want to support the investments they believe in."

Other analysts add that while many people say they are interested in ethical investment, relatively few have the time to do the necessary research.

While EIRIS does not advise clients on potential investment returns, it does provide free lists of fund managers who use its service, and of independent financial advisers and stock brokers who specialize in ethical investments.

For further information, contact EIRIS. Telephone: (44 71) 735 1351. Fax: (44 71) 735 5323.

—Aline Sullivan

ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 26, 1994

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The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

ABC INVESTMENT E SERVICES CO (E.C.)		
Manama-Bahrain,PO 2808,Fx 533012 Tl 532235		
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd	$	127.72
m ABC Islamic Fund (E.C.)	$	126.44
m ABC Global Recovery Fd	$	102.43
m ABC Global Bond Fd	$	108.00
ABN AMRO BANK, P.O. Box 283, Amsterdam		
w Columbia Securities	Fl	143.93
w Trans Europe Fund Fl	Fl	92.08
w Trans Europe Fund $	$	53.55
w Alrenta	Fl	220.40
ABN AMRO Funds		
4, rue Jean Monnet, Lux. 352-424147.320		
d Latin America Eq Fd	$	60.05
d North America Eq Fd	$	51.11
d Germany Equity Fd	DM	102.76
d Europe Bond Fd	$	49.46
d Germany Bond Fd B	DM	99.12
AIB FUND MANAGEMENT LTD		
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust	$	30.5123
w AIG Balanced World Fd	$	108.4214
d AIG Emerg Mkts Bd Fd	$	191.5142
w AIG Eureco Fund Plc	Ecu	122.7805
w AIG Euro Small Co Fd Plc	$	153.4755
w AIG Europe Fd Plc	$	125.2198
w AIG Japan Fund	$	120.8536
d AIG Japan Small Cos Fd	$	16.39
w AIG Latin America Fd Plc	$	163.0078
w AIG Millicurrency Bd Fd Plc	$	101.8075
w AIG South East Asia Fd	$	258.2928
d High Life Fund	Ecu	10.03
d UBZ Euro-Optimizer Fund	Ecu	12.23
d UBZ Liquidity Fund $	$	114.6496
d UBZ Liquidity Fund DM	DM	126.3484
d UBZ Liquidity Fund Ecu	Ecu	137.1980
d UBZ Liquidity Fund SF	SF	122.6789
ALFRED BERG		
d Alfred Berg Norden	$	202.74
Alfred Berg Sicav		
d Far East	$	167.23
d Germany	DM	235.13
d Global	$	177.82
d Japan	Y	11798.00
d Netherlands	Fl	239.17
d North America	$	117.53
d Switzerland	SF	180.40
d U.K.	£	78.46
ALPHA FUND MANAGEMENT, LTD		
48 Par-La-Ville Rd, Hamilton, HM11 Bermuda		
w Alpha Asia Hedge (Aug 17)	$	131.96
m Alpha Europe Fd (July 31)	Ecu	249.87
m Alpha Futures Fd (July 31)	$	207.77
m Alpha Glbl Prp Trad Jul 31	$	96.12
m Alpha Global Fd (Jun 30)	$	935.56
m Alpha Hedge Fd (July 31)	$	413.18
m Alpha Japan Spec (Apr 30)	$	284.01
m Alpha Latin Amer (July 31)	$	299.75
m Alpha Pacific Fd (Jul 31)	$	389.48
m Alpha S.A.M.	$	120.13
m Alpha Short Fd (July 31)	$	78.01
m Alpha Shrt-T Fix Inc/Jul 31	$	111.05
m Alpha Tiltdale Fd (Jul 31)	$	172.14
m Alpha Worthington (Jul 31)	$	100.25
w BCB/Alpha Gl Hedge Jul 31	$	89.09
w BCO/Alpha Mkt N'tral Jul 31	$	90.50
m Buch-Alpha EurHdg Jul 31	Ecu	150.23
m Crescat Asian Hedge Jul 31	$	107.46
m Globalvest Value (Jul 31)	$	130.36
w Heisei Japan Fund	Y	10826
m Hemisphere Neutral July 31	$	104.17
m Latinvest Value (Jul 31)	$	101.84
m NichAsel Aurelia (Jul 31)	$	172.21
m Pacif RIM Opp BVI Aug 15	$	106.74 E
m Ringgen Int'l Fund/Jun 30	$	104.87
m Sage Int'l Fd (July 31)	$	113.72
m Salus Int'l Fd (Jul 31)	$	167.89
AERAL ASSOCIATES LTD		
w Arral American Quant Fd	$	13.97
w Arral Asian Fund	$	303.97
w Arral Int'l Hedge Fund	$	313.84
ATLAS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LTD		
w Atlas Global Fd	$	99.90
BAIL 12 Place Vendome, 75001 Paris		
m Intermarket Fund	$	576.43
f Interoptl Convert Bds	FF	2768.29
f Interoptl Intl Bds	$	517.14
r Interoptl Obli Convertibles	$	649.58
Intermarket Multicurrency Fund		

d Intelbond FRF B (Cap)	FF	138.3433
d Far East USD A (Div)	$	27.4787
d Far East USD B (Cap)	$	37.5180
d Japan JPY A (Div)	Y	1140.8568
d Japan JPY B (Cap)	Y	1140.8648
d Parsec FRF B (Cap)	FF	117.6909
d Latin America USD A (Div)	$	77.4133
d Latin America USD B (Cap)	$	27.4133
d North America USD A (Div)	$	16.4761
d North America USD B (Cap)	$	16.4761
d Asia USD A (Div)	$	18.0469
d Asia USD B (Cap)	$	10.0469
d World USD A (Div)	$	10.1742
d World USD B (Cap)	$	10.1742
BUCHANAN FUND LIMITED		
c/o Bank of Bermuda Ltd: (809) 295-4000		
f Global Hedge USD	$	13.27
f Global Hedge GBP	£	13.99
f Global CHF	SF	14.03
f European & Atlantic	$	11.70
f Pacific	$	14.11
f Emerging Markets	$	34.88
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
d Fructifux - Obl. Fses A	FF	8482.45
d Fructifux - Obl. Euro B	Ecu	1499.43
w Fructifux - Actions Fses C	FF	8776.42
d Fructifux - Actions Euro D	Ecu	1817.13
d Fructifux - Court Terme E	FF	8678.49
d Fructifux - B Mark F	DM	1091.81
CALLANDER		
w Callander Emer. Growth	$	139.09
w Callander F-Asset	$	151.28
w Callander F-Austrian	AS	1341.19
w Callander F-Spanish	Pta	8551.88
w Callander F-US Health Care	$	55.99
w Callander Swiss Growth	SF	152.26
CAMPBELL (BERMUDA) LTD		
w Glbl Institutional (19 Aug)	$	907.05
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP		
d CI Canadian Growth Fd	C$	6.50
d CI North American Fd	C$	8.77
d CI Pacific Fund	C$	18.39
d CI Global Fund	C$	10.82
d CI Emerg Markets Fd	C$	10.27
d CI European Fund	C$	6.81
d Canada Guar. Mortgage Fd	C$	16.53
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
w Capital Int'l Fund	$	129.15
w Capital Italia SA	$	44.49
CDC INTERNATIONAL		
w CEP Court Terme	FF	177440.94
w GFI Long Terme	FF	1817288.40
CHEMICAL IRELAND FD ADM LTD		
353-1 M 13 433		
w Korea 21st Century Invt	$	9.82
w The Yellow Sea Invt Co	$	10.23
CINDAM BRAZIL FUND		
d Cindam Equity Fund	$	167.3025
d Cindam Balanced Fund	$	117.0290
CITIBANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477 95 71		
d India Focus Fund	$	
d Citinvest Global Bond	$	97.50
d Citinvest FGP USD	$	1234.72
d Citinvest FBP ECU	Ecu	1349.45
d Citinvest Selector	$	1451.72
d Citicurrencies USD	$	1445.71
d Citicurrencies DEM	DM	143.79
d Citicurrencies GBP	£	164.04
d Citicurrencies Yen	Y	12436.00
d Citiport N.A. Equity	$	237.15
d Citiport Cont. Euro Equity	Ecu	180.46
d Citiport UK Equity	£	140.34
d Citiport French Equity	FF	1409.16
d Citiport German Equity	DM	94.54
d Citiport Japan Equity	Y	4924.00
d Citiport IAPEC	$	230.40
d Citiport Eamec	$	208.29
d Citiport N.A. $ Bond	$	159.47
d Citiport Euro Bond	Ecu	143.81
d Managed Currency Fund	$	145.44
CITIBANK (PARIS) S.A. 25/08/94		
d Citi 96 Cap Gtd	$	9802.01
d Citi Gtd Asian Mkts Fd	$	9461.03
CITITRUST		
w US $ Equities	$	260.09983
w US $ Money Market	$	16.18609

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SG$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ~ - Paris exchange; ~~ Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority. P: Middle of bid and offered price. E: estimated price; y: price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z: bid price.

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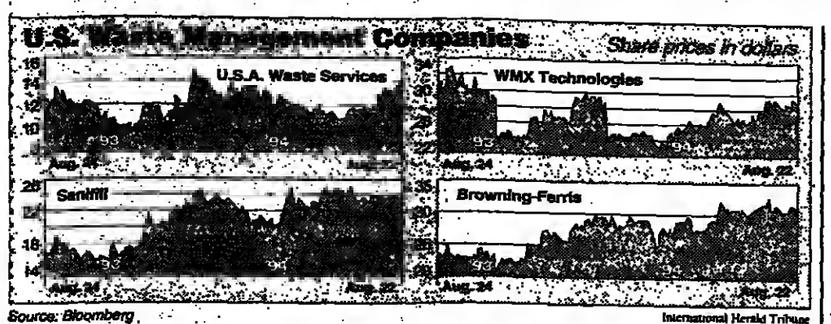


U.S. Waste Firms Picking Up

By Michael D. McNickle

IT'S a dirty job, but somebody's got to do it. In the United States, waste management and disposal has grown into an estimated $30 billion-a-year business for solid waste alone.

It wasn't always so. In the past 15 years, the waste management field has mushroomed. The market now includes niche firms specializing in areas such as environmental engineering and consulting, water purification, air emission control, and hazardous waste disposal.

A decade ago, say observers, the industry appeared to have unlimited potential. But subsequent recessions, legislative wrangling, and changes in the way people and companies separate their garbage has, to some degree, redefined the industry. Analysts who once had boundless enthusiasm for the entire sector now seem more focused on specific segments.

Kenneth C. Leung, a managing director at the New York brokerage Smith Barney, said for example that while his firm had no current interest in hazardous waste disposal companies, it did have an interest in companies that handled solid waste. He noted that, generally speaking, industry has become better at processing its own hazardous waste, reducing demand for specialist firms which collect and dispose of it.

The solid waste business, he said, "had a slowdown over the last three years, but is now beginning to pick-up again. "In 1993, volume was nice in solid waste collection, and this year volume is pretty good, and pricing on the collection side is starting to move up."

Mr. Leung said his principal share recommendation in the sector is Houston-based Browning-Ferris Industries Inc. "We've been recommending that stock since about the $16 level, and it is now at about $31," he said. "We're looking for a price target in the $35 to $40 range."

Browning-Ferris's main rival, the much larger WMX Technologies Inc., has also started to renew analyst confidence, recently breaking a long string of earnings disappointments with two favorable quarters. Some analysts, however, feel that WMX is a behemoth still in the process of reining itself in, and that Browning-Ferris has a more focused business.

Pip Barton, a senior technology analyst and portfolio manager with *Fidelity Management* and Research in Boston, said: "I consider Browning-Ferris more attractive, because they have a much more active landfill development program. They're more likely to gain share on WMX in the next three years."

Mr. Barton added that Browning-Ferris recently bought a 50 percent interest in a German auto waste concern, and that operating margins in Europe were significantly higher than in the United States.

Andrew Barrish, vice president of the San Francisco-based brokerage Robertson, Stephens & Company, also likes WMX. He said that the company, in addition to having favorable pricing structures and volume, "also is putting in place a number of programs that are increasing profitability by making its solid waste operations more productive."

The environmental and ethical investment community, for its part, generally feels that while shares of WMX and Browning-Ferris may be attractive from an earnings point of view, neither company warrants a listing on anybody's "approved" list, say analysts who follow green investment trends.

For those with a taste for a smaller company, Mr. Barrish suggested U.S.A. Waste Services Inc., based in Dallas. He noted that with a recent merger, U.S.A. Waste was able to expand into several new regions, essentially establishing a national presence. He predicted earnings-per-share of over $1 for the company in 1995.

He also recommended Connecticut-based United Waste Systems Inc., which he said has attractive acquisition opportunities and "very predictable earnings growth due to strong pricing gains and volume gains in its existing markets."

Another company analysts have been talking up is Sanifill Inc., also based in Houston. "I think they are the premier growth company in the solid waste management business" remarked David A. McDonald, a managing director with the Minneapolis brokerage Wessels, Arnold & Henderson. Mr. McDonald said the firm's aggressive expansion of its collection business has "paid very handsomely. They've had the stongest performance in the industry over the past two years."

There are also some interesting niche plays ontside of the solid waste segment. Mr. McDonald has a "buy" recommendation on Envirotest Systems Corp., a firm that does auto emission inspections. "It is the leading provider of these systems," he said. " It's got a roughly two thirds market share."

A Widening Search for Purity

U.S. Eco-Funds Tap Chemicals, Recyclers

By Judith Rehak

IT MAY seem illogical, but ethical investing activists in the United States can be just as tough on environmental services companies as they are on chemical producers, long-reviled as polluters of earth, air and water.

Even more surprising, a growing number of chemical companies are now passing muster with green fund managers and environmentally sensitive investors.

"Chemicals may have a bad name, but they have uses," says Patrick McVeigh of Franklin Research & Development, a Boston-based institutional fund manager which also assesses companies for ethical investors. "We don't blackball whole industries."

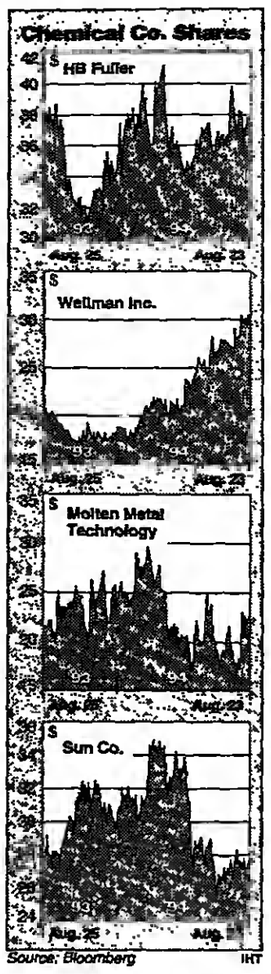
Along with several of his counterparts, Mr. McVeigh is recommending H.B. Fuller Co., a manufacturer of glue and paints. Fuller has attracted an ecological fan club by being among the first chemical companies to sign the so-called Ceres principles (Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies), an independent code of environmental conduct.

"They changed their glue-making process from a solvent-based process, which produced hazardous waste, to a water-based process, even though it was more expensive," said Mr. McVeigh.

Two other chemical companies on the "approved" list of many ethical fund managers are Nalco Chemical Co., which makes water purification chemicals, and Cabot Corp., a producer of carbon black, which used in manufacturing rubber tires.

A more controversial choice is Sun Co., an oil refiner and petrochemical maker. Disasters like the Exxon Valdez oil spill have made oil companies pariahs to much of the green community, but the $114 million, San Francisco-based Parnassus Fund, a well-known ethical investment vehicle, has no qualms about owning Sun.

"Their attitude toward the environment is very different from other oil companies," argues David Pogran, director of research for Parnassus.



As for environmental services companies themselves, many mainstream garbage haulers and landfill operators are currently viewed more as contributors to environmental problems than as solvers of them by the ethical investment community.

But a new trend is gathering momentum, analysts say. Rather than reactive companies that clean up waste after it is created, more social investors are placing their bets on pro-active companies, whose priority is stopping waste before it starts.

Examples of the new breed are companies like Ionics Inc., which is involved in water purification and desalinization, and Kenetech Corp., a wind power company. Both are favorites of George Gay, who runs the Colorado-based Progressive Environmental Fund.

Molten Metal Technology Inc., which recycles chemicals and bazardous waste in a 'closed loop' system, is also a top choice of many enviroomental fund managers. And shares of Wellman Inc., a recycler which makes polyester fiber out of used plastic soda bottles, have oearly doubled in price over the past year.

But these are among the relatively few bright spots, observers note. Overall, environmental stocks have turned in dismal performances for some time.

As a group, U.S. environmental funds have lost 12.69 percent over the three-year period ended August 11, according to Lipper Analytical Services, the fund data group. The average equity fund rose 32.73 percent over the same period.

Some environmental fund managers lay much of the blame on the Clinton Administration. "A lot of people thought the Clinton Environmental Protection Agency would be very 'thou shalt, thou shalt not, and if you violate our rules we're going to slap you hard,'" said Mr. Pogran.

"But they're taking a very collaborative approach, where they want to get activists, local authorities and company executives to the same table and figure out what's wrong and the cheapest way to fix it. It may turn out to be better, but it takes longer. Now, you have uncertainty, and Wall Street hates uncertainty."

Some of the problems have come from the companies themselves, said David Beckwith, who manages the Boston-based John Hancock Freedom Environmental Fund. "Some of the smaller ones came out with bullish stories, but then earnings fell short and some companies blew up," he said.

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

BRIEFCASE

In Jersey and Guernsey, A Decrease in Fund Assets

The value of collective investment funds in Jersey fell 3.8 percent to £22.5 billion ($34.8 billion) in the quarter ended June 30, according to figures recently released by Jersey's Financial Services Department. In Guernsey, the total under management in collective investment funds slipped 2.4 percent to £12 billion, said the island's Financial Services Commission.

Both offshore domiciles said the mild slides were commendable given the sharp falls in international bond and equity markets during the same quarter.

The director of Jersey's Financial Services Department, Richard Syvret, remarked: "The Jersey fund industry has done well to maintain its strong position in terms of size, as well as to continue to attract new business."

KPMG Publishes Survey On the Taxation of Funds

The international auditing firm KPMG has published a survey examining investment fund management and the taxation of investment funds and in 40 countries, including most of the major industrialized economies and offshore centers.

Both the regulation and taxation of funds is examined on a country-by-country as well on a comparative basis.

For further information, contact Nick Lawrence at KPMG international headquarters in Amsterdam. Telephone: (31 20) 656 6743. Fax: 656 6888.

Next Week in the Money Report: Relocation. The best packages for senior executives. A look at fiscal and management problems.

Threat of EU Laws Dims Bright Chemical Sector

By Baie Netzer

WHEN German chemical giant BASF AG announced its second-quarter results in London just over a week ago, its finance director, Max Dietrich Kley, declared that only under one condition could BASF and the European chemical industry as a whole remain competitive.

"Namely," he said, "that the EU and national governments do not interfere by introducing economically unhealthy initiatives or regulations. I am very thankful that the government of the United Kingdom has so far prevented a carbon dioxide energy tax within Europe."

Stock analysts who track the European chemical sector say that BASF, based in a country already recognized as one of the most stringently regulated, understands fully the danger that European-wide legislation might pose to its bottom line.

"Companies which continue to invest in European countries will be at a disadvantage to those that invest in other parts of the world," said Campbell Gillies, chemical analyst at NatWest Securities in London. "In terms of environmental regulation, the best thing these companies can do is to get out of Europe."

Currently, between 10 and 14 percent of capital expenditures in the chemical industry are devoted to environmental issues, according to Mr. Gillies. By 1997, he said, that ratio should climb to 20 percent. Indeed, after a recent study by a German think-tank found that an energy tax would make both ecological and economic sense, the German chemical industry issued a scathing rebuttal, claiming that, within 15 years, such a tax would cost the industry $17.5 billion annually.

Analysts say the result of all the bickering is that harmonization of environmental legislation is unlikely to occur anytime soon, despite a wide divergence in laws across Europe.

"Investors don't see any threatening type of environmental legislation coming out in the next year," said Martin Glenn, chemical stock analyst at Lehman Brothers in London. "If they did, it would be reflected in stock prices, and prices on European chemical stocks are at high points now."

Indeed after hitting a recessionary bottom in the summer of 1993, European chemical shares began their cyclical recovery, rising over 20 percent since last June. While share prices fell between May and early July of this year, partly due to the U.S. dollar's weakness, chemical stocks may once again be rallying.

In research published earlier this month, for example, Goldman, Sachs International in London predicted that European chemical shares could very well climb 10 to 15 percent by next spring.

Many of the shares analysts are now touting are located in the countries where environmental legislation is already quite stiff. In recommending stocks, many say that pan-European harmonization of environmental laws is a longer-term consideration, and only a possibility at that.

Mr. Gillies at NatWest said he recommends shares in the huge Dutch company, Akzo Nobel NV. He forecast that the company's share price could rise more than 30 percent over the next two years.

While the shares currently trade at 12 times estimated 1994 earnings, that valuation is cheap in comparison with the European sector, Mr. Gillies points out. European shares were recently trading at 17 times 1994 estimated earnings.

For investors interested in a more cyclical stock play, Mr. Gillies recommends another Dutch company, DSM NV.

"They are more exposed on the commodity side of the business than Akzo Nobel because they have a substantial base in petrochemicals and polymers," he said. "But we're now starting to see a big pickup in the demand for petrochemicals."

Mr. Glenn of Lehman Brothers is currently recommending German chemical company Hoechst AG, predicting that its shares could rise about 15 percent in the next 12 months. Many analysts watching that company are pinning their hopes on a new management team that has started a cost-cutting drive. Hoechst shares surged earlier this month when it announced a new product designed to filter out harmful levels of ozone gas inside buildings and vehicles.

Also on Mr. Glenn's "buy" list is the Belgium company Solvay SA.

Although European chemical companies like Hoechst and Akzo Nobel may fear the grip of environmental regulators, analysts say investors have little to worry about. Plastic recycling and energy taxes, for example, are still under debate. Also, any EU initiative "would be introduced gradually, giving the companies plenty of time to meet the requirements," said Mr. Gillies.

Moreover, today's investors may have learned to take proposed environmental laws in stride. "You won't lose 10 percent on a stock just because some wacky politician comes up with an idea," said Mr. Glenn.

SPORTS

Ex-Player Recalls The Way It Was

By Bob Gibson

BELLEVUE, Nebraska — To me, the baseball strike tastes like the same old soup warmed over.

The first strike in which I was involved occurred during spring training 1969. The players' union was just coming into its own, and if we were going to have any teeth it was time to cut them. The owners had just negotiated a network TV contract that raised their revenues from half a million dollars to $17 million, and their next move was to reduce the players' percentage. All we wanted was to keep the percentage we had.

This time, with TV revenues headed the other way, the owners want a salary cap. And the players, just like in 1969, are trying to protect what they have.

I'll give you a small example of what life used to be like for ballplayers, before we had a strong union. During my rookie season, 1959, the Cardinals sent me back to their Triple-A farm club in Omaha. We were in Cincinnati at the time, and I was told to use my meal money to buy a plane ticket to Omaha. Meal money back then was $10 a day, and I had three days' worth, which should have been just enough for the $30 ticket.

But I'd already spent some of the money in the hotel gift shop, so the team bought the ticket and took the $30 out of my next paycheck.

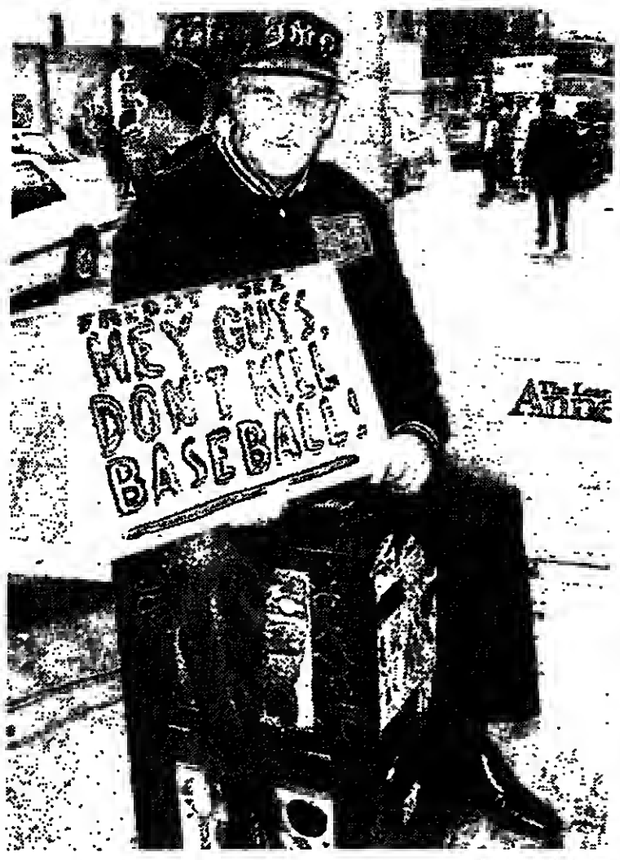
By the time of the 1969 strike, I was making a good salary. But I wasn't striking for myself. I was the Cardinals' acting player rep at the time, and I was striking for the future.

As strongly as I have always felt about the union, though, the players' gains over the years have been enormous and I now believe that there has to be some kind of cap on salaries.

But the only way the players are going to accept the owners' arguments is if the owners are honest with them — if they show them, without smoke and mirrors, that they are losing money. If the owners did that, the players would be idiots not to adjust their position.

The problem is not dollars but trust. Trust is the whole deal.

Bob Gibson, Hall of Fame pitcher, is the author (with Lonnie Wheeler) of "Stranger to the Game," an autobiography. He wrote this for The New York Times.



Mark Cardwell/Reuters

Fred Schuman, baseball fan, making a plea outside the New York hotel where negotiations were held. No new talks are scheduled.

The Fans' Lament for a Lost Season

By Donald Honig

CROMWELL, Connecticut — Some years ago, in Cooperstown, New York, I talked with Lloyd Waner, the younger of two Hall of Fame brothers who played outfield for the Pirates in the 1920s and '30s.

Paul and Lloyd Waner had grown up on a small farm in Harrah, Oklahoma.

Rustling through a haze of fond memories, Lloyd talked of their love for baseball, remembering how they played with "old rag-and-twine balls," and sometimes, in a pinch, corncobs soaked in water. For a bat, they used a sawed-off broomstick.

"Broomsticks and corncobs," Lloyd said. "That's the beauty of baseball — anybody can play it and it doesn't have to be done too fancy."

And then the world became magical for the Waners. First Paul and then Lloyd reached the big leagues.

"Can you imagine?" Lloyd chuckled half a century later. "Getting paid to play baseball? Why, we would have been happy to play for nothing."

A few years after that conversation, the Golconda of free agency was struck and major league salaries began taking bountiful leaps from one plateau to another.

On another visit to Cooperstown, I met Lloyd again, and I asked him what he thought. He didn't begrudge the players anything, he replied. They were entitled to whatever they could get.

Then, perhaps mischievously, I said: "Lloyd, you said you would have played the game for nothing. Did you really mean it?"

He did not immediately respond. His thoughts might have been running back to the open pastures of the Oklahoma farm where he and Paul had whipped their broomsticks through the air 70 years ago.

Finally, he looked at me and with a soft, indulgent smile, said, "I think I would have asked for expenses."

Donald Honig, a novelist and baseball historian, is author, most recently, of "Last Man Out." He wrote this for The New York Times.

By Suzyn Waldman

NEW YORK — I know the past is gone. But I can still remember that spring day in the early 1950s. I held my grandfather's hand as we walked up the ramp, out of the darkness, and I saw the little green jewel box that was Fenway Park.

The memory is still as vivid today as it was more than 40 years ago: the sun making me squint, the green of Mr. Yawkey's special grass, the smells and sounds of baseball.

Most of all, I remember the look on my grandfather's face — he in his suit and tie, with his hat and his ever-present pipe. I knew I belonged in this magical place.

A few years later, Mr. Yawkey personally answered a little girl's request for an autograph of Ted Williams. He returned my piece of paper and my three-cent stamp, in a little box with an ball autographed not just by Williams but by that whole team.

When I became an actress, touring in Broadway musicals, baseball stanched the loneliness of strange towns. I'd go to an afternoon game, and there, in Oakland or Pittsburgh or Minneapolis, I'd sit in the stands and find a family.

We'd swap stories and lives — the family of baseball, an immediate connection of strangers, fans sharing an afternoon.

What I miss right now is not so much the records being chased in this generation of mediocrity and hype. For me, that part of the season has already been ruined by the strike.

What I miss is the family: coming into the Yankees' locker room at 3:30 in the afternoon and seeing who came out for early hitting.

I miss Manager Buck Showalter with his myriad lineups, poring over minor league reports. I miss watching an old friend, Wade Boggs, regain his confidence and take a run at another batting title. And a new friend, reliever Joe Ausanio, finding himself, at 28, a rookie in the middle of a pennant race.

They've diluted the game and watered down the talent. I've learned to live with that. But now they've taken it away.

Maybe it's time I grew up. Maybe it's time we all did.

Suzyn Waldman, who covers the Yankees for WFAN radio, wrote this for The New York Times.

SIDELINES

Brazilian Leads Grand Prix Qualifier

SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (Reuters) — Rubens Barrichello of Brazil outstripped his more celebrated rivals on Friday to deliver the Jordan team's first provisional pole position for the Belgian Grand Prix on Sunday.

Barrichello, 22, made the most of a drying track on the high-speed Spa-Francorchamps circuit, the longest on the Formula One calendar, to clock a best time of one minute, 21.163 seconds in the final minute of the opening qualifying session. He finished three-tenths of a second ahead of Michael Schumacher, in a Benetton, after an hour of intriguing action on a partly wet track.

Tampa Bay's Hugh Culverhouse Dies

NEW YORK (NYT) — Hugh W. Culverhouse, 75, who had owned the Tampa Bay Buccaneers since they were awarded a National Football League franchise in 1974, died in New Orleans of heart failure after a recurrence of lung cancer 20 months ago. He had been undergoing experimental treatment for a week at a New Orleans hospital.

Culverhouse was a tax lawyer, real-estate developer, business executive and notary public. Fortune magazine estimated his worth at $360 million. Fellow NFL club owners had high regard for his business sense and made him the chairman of the league's finance committee. He led that group during the player strikes of 1982 and 1987.

However, Culverhouse's frugally run team was a chronic loser. After losing its first 26 games, it somehow fell one game short of reaching the Super Bowl after the 1979 season. The Bucs finished last year with a 5-11 record, their 11th consecutive season with 10 or more losses.

For the Record

Craig Stadler and Loren Roberts were tied at five-under-par 65 to share the lead after the first round of the World Series of Golf in Akron, Ohio. *(Reuters)*

UEFA, concerned about a possible increase of drug abuse among soccer players, is considering expanding dope-testing to midweek training sessions. *(Reuters)*

Nigeria has signed a four-year soccer sponsorship deal worth $5 million with the Nike sportswear company, national newspapers reported on Friday. *(Reuters)*

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	62	45	0	.579	—
Hanshin	54	53	0	.505	8
Hiroshima	53	53	0	.500	8
Chunichi	52	54	0	.491	9½
Yakult	48	55	0	.466	12
Yokohama	47	57	0	.452	13½

Friday's Results
Yokohama 4, Yomiuri 1
Hiroshima 3, Hanshin 2
Yakult 4, Chunichi 3, 10 innings

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	59	46	0	.547	—
Kintetsu	57	46	2	.553	1½
Orix	55	45	2	.550	2
Daiei	57	48	1	.543	2½
Lotte	42	42	1	.404	17
Nippon Ham	39	63	4	.382	19

Friday's Results
Seibu 3, Nippon Ham 1
Kintetsu 3, Orix 2, 12 innings
Lotte 8, Daiei 2

The Michael Jordan Watch

THURSDAY'S GAME: Jordan went 0-for-3 with a popout, strikeout, groundout and an RBI on a bases loaded walk in a 4-3 loss to Orlando. He had two putouts in left field.

SEASON TO DATE: Jordan is batting .199 (83-for-417) with 42 runs, 17 doubles, 1 triple, 2 home runs, 49 RBIs, 46 walks, 106 strikeouts and 27 stolen bases in 44 attempts. He has 204 putouts, five assists and 10 errors in the outfield.

THIRD TEST
Sri Lanka vs. Pakistan, first day
Friday, in Kandy, Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka Innings: 71-9
Pakistan Innings: 109-2

ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL
South Africa vs. England, at Durban
At Kingsmead on Thursday
South Africa: 215-7
England: 219-4
(England beat South Africa by 4 wkts.)

SOCCER

European Cups

CUP WINNERS CUP
Preliminary Round, Second Leg
PSV Duiderlange 1, Ferencvaros 4 (Ferencvaros advanced on 12-1 agregate)
Maccabi Tel Aviv 4, IBK Keflavik 1 (Maccabi advanced on 6-2 agregate)
Maribor Branik 1, Narma Tallin 0 (Maribor Branik advanced on 14-1 agregate)
Narrkopping 3, Viktoria Zizkov 3 (Zizkov advanced on 4-3 agregate)
Olimpija Riga 0, FK Sada 0 (FK Sada advanced on 6-0 agregate)
Omonia Nicosia 3, Tiligul Tiraspol 1 (Omonia advanced on 4-1 agregate)
Sligo Rovers 1, Floriana 0 (Sligo advanced on 3-2 agregate)
Tatran Presov 4, Bangor 0 (Tatran advanced on 5-0 agregate)
Tirana 3, Fandok Bagrulak 0 (4-4 agregate; Tirana advanced 1-0 on away goals)
Zhalgiris Vilnius 4, Barry Town 0 (Zhalgiris advanced on 7-0 agregate)

First Round Draws

UEFA CUP
1st Round, first leg Sept. 13, 2d leg Sept. 27
FC Kaiserslautern (Germany) vs. Akranes (Iceland); Eintracht Frankfurt (Germany) vs. Olympija (Slovenia); Anorthosis (Cyprus) vs. Atletic Bilbao (Spain); CSKA Sofia (Bulgaria) vs. Juventus Turin (Italy); Katowice (Poland) vs. Aris Salonika (Greece); Agrau (Switzerland) vs. Maritimo (Portugal); Olympiakos Piraeus (Greece) vs. Olympique Marseille (France); Rosenborg (Norway) vs. Deportivo La Coruna (Spain).
Apollon (Cyprus) vs. Sion (Switzerland); Twente Enschede (Netherlands) vs. Honved Budapest (Hungary); Bayer Leverkusen (Germany) vs. PSV Eindhoven (Netherlands); FC Antwerp (Belgium) - Newcastle United (England); FC Linfield (Northern Ireland) vs. Odense BK (Denmark); Aston Villa (England) vs. Inter Milan (Italy); RFS Sevilla (Belgium) vs. Dynamo Moscow (Russia); AIK Solna (Sweden) vs. Slavia Prag (Czech Republic); Vitesse Arnheim (Netherlands) vs. AC Parma (Italy); Dynamo Minsk (Belarus) vs. Lazio Rome (Italy).
Boavista Porto (Portugal) vs. MyPa (Finland); Gornik Zabrze (Poland) vs. Admira Wacker (Austria); Borussia Dortmund (Germany) vs. Motherwell (Scotland); Napoli (Italy) vs. Skonto (Latvia); Slovan Bratislava (Slovakia) vs. FC Copenhagen (Denmark); Trabzonspor (Turkey) vs. Dinamo Bucharest (Romania); Real Madrid (Spain) vs. Sporting Lisbon (Portugal); AS Cannes (France) vs. Fenerbahce Istanbul (Turkey); Rapid Bucharest (Romania) vs. [illegible]
Dynamo Tbilisi (Georgia) vs. FC Tirol (Austria); Rotor Volgograd (Russia) vs. FC Nantes (France); Girondins Bordeaux (France) vs. Lillestrom (Norway); Blackburn Rovers (England) vs. Trelleborgs (Sweden); RFC Bekescsaba (Hungary) vs. Tekstilshik Kamyshin (Russia).

CUP WINNERS' CUP
1st Round, 1st leg Sept. 13, 2d leg Sept. 27
Werder Bremen (Germany) vs. Maccabi Tel Aviv (Israel); CSKA Moscow (Russia) vs. Ferencvarosi Budapest (Hungary); Omonia Nicosia (Cyprus) vs. Arsenal (England); Dundee United (Scotland) vs. Tatran Presov (Slovakia); FC Min (Bulgaria) vs. Panathinaikos Athens (Greece); Besiktas Istanbul (Turkey) vs. HJK Helsinki (Finland); FC Croatia Zagreb (Croatia) vs. FC Auxerre (France); Grasshopper Zurich (Switzerland) vs. Servanych Odessa (Russia).
Austria Vienna (Austria) vs. Maribor Branik (Slovenia); Bodo Glimt (Norway) vs. Sampdoria Genoa (Italy); Brondby Copenhagen (Denmark) vs. Tirana (Albania); Chelsea (England) vs. Viktoria Zizkov (Czech Republic); Real Saragossa (Spain) vs. Gloria Bistrita (Romania); FC Porto (Portugal) vs. LKS Lodz (Poland); Sligo Rovers (Ireland) vs. FC Bruges (Belgium); Zalgiris Vilnius (Lithuania) vs. Feyenoord Rotterdam (Netherlands).

MULTI-SPORT GAMES

Commonwealth Games

CYCLING
Men
4,000 Individual Pursuit—Gold Medal—Bradley McGee, Australia, def. Shaun Wallace, England, 4 minutes, 21.371 seconds-4:34.462 (Games record).
Overall—1, McGee. 2, Wallace. 3, Stuart O'Grady, Australia, 4:25.393.
10 Miles—1, Stuart O'Grady, Australia, 18 minutes 30.320 (Games record, previous record, 19:40.610, set by Wayne McCarney, Australia, 1986). 2, Glenn McLeay, New Zealand. 3, Brian Walton, Canada.
Women
3,000 Individual Pursuit—1, Kathryn Watt, Australia, 3:40.522 (Games record). 2, Sarah Ulmer, New Zealand, 3:30.953. 3, Jacqueline Nelson, New Zealand, 3:35.341.

DIVING
Men
10-meter Platform—1, Michael Murphy, Australia, 614.700 points. 2, Robert Morgan, Wales, 585.960. 3, Claude Villeneuve, Canada, [illegible]
Women
Three-meter Springboard—1, Annie Pelletier, Canada, 529.560. 2, Polly Gordon, Canada, 529.080. 3, Jodie Rogers, Australia, 474.810.

GYMNASTICS
Rhythmic
Team—1, Canada (Lindsay Richards, Bramalea, Ont.; Camille Mariens, Vernon, B.C.; Gretchen McLennan, Delta, B.C.), 186.900 points. 2, Australia, 185.300. 3, England, 183.300.

LAWN BOWLING
Men
1, Australia, 16 points. 2, New Zealand, 14. 3, England, 13.
Women
1, Papua New Guinea, 18. 2, New Zealand, 18. 3, Guernsey, 9.

SHOOTING
Men
Trap—1, Manshar Singh, India, 117-24—141. 2, George Leary, Canada, 117-22—140. 3, Andreas Angelou, Cyprus, 115-22—137 (won bronze in shootoff).
Individual rapid fire pistol—1, Michael Jay, Wales, 572-18.2-590.2 (Games record). 2, Robert Dowling, Australia, 573-12.6-585.4. 3, Patrick Murray, Australia, 573-16.1-589.1.
Women
Individual air rifle—1, Fani Theofanous, Cyprus, 101.7. 2, Maiea Wickremasinghe, Sri Lanka, 101.3. 3, Sharon Bowes, Canada, 97.4.

TRACK AND FIELD
Men
20-kilometer race walk—1, Nicholas A'Hern, Australia, 2 hours, 7 minutes, 53 seconds. 2, Tim Berrett, Canada, 2:08:22. 3, Scott Nelson, New Zealand, 2:09:10.
Women
10-kilometer race walk—1, Kerry Saxby-Junna, Australia, 44:25. 2, Anne Manning, Australia, 44:37. 3, Janice McCaffrey, Canada, 44:54.

WEIGHTLIFTING
76 kg
Snatch—1, David Morgan, Wales, 325 pounds (Commonwealth record, previous record 320 set by R. Laycock, Australia). 2, Serge Tremblay, Canada, 320. 3, Damian Brown, Australia, 314.
Clean and Jerk—1, Damian Brown, Australia, 402. 2, David Morgan, Wales, 397. 3, Serge Tremblay, Canada, 380.
Total—1, David Morgan, Wales, 722. 2, Damian Brown, Australia, 714. 3, Serge Tremblay, Canada, 700.
Snatch—1, Kirill Kounev, Australia, 336. 2, Stephen Ward, England, 325. 3, Jim Don Corbett, Canada, 325.
Clean and Jerk—1, Kirill Kounev, Australia, 441. 2, Stephen Ward, England, 413. 3, Jim Don Corbett, Canada, 402.
Total—1, Kirill Kounev, Australia, 777. 2, Stephen Ward, England, 738. 3, Jim Don Corbett, Canada, 727.

FOOTBALL

NFL Preseason

Thursday's Games
New Orleans 28, Dallas 10
Indianapolis 34, Cleveland 7
Denver 30, Arizona 21
San Diego 34, Los Angeles Rams 6

CFL Standings

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Winnipeg	4	2	0	318	252	12
Baltimore	4	3	0	308	284	8
Toronto	2	5	0	225	301	4
Hamilton	2	5	0	164	217	4
Ottawa	2	5	0	201	290	4
Shreveport	0	7	0	132	256	0

Western Division

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Calgary	7	2	0	244	124	14
Brit.Columbia	6	1	0	283	198	12
Edmonton	6	2	0	245	167	12
Saskatchewan	3	4	0	164	218	6
Las Vegas	3	5	0	239	243	6
Sacramento	3	5	0	167	247	6

Wednesday's Game
Winnipeg 31, Sacramento 28
Thursday's Games
Calgary 52, Toronto 3
Edmonton 44, Las Vegas 17

TRANSITIONS

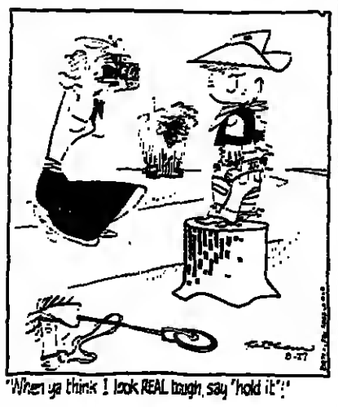
BASEBALL
National League
CHICAGO—Extended their working agreement with Iowa, AA, for four years.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
CLEVELAND—Named Rich Dalahl strength and conditioning coordinator.
HOUSTON—Named Rose Pietrzak manager of media services.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
ARIZONA—Waived Al Noga, defensive lineman.
CINCINNATI—Claimed Reggie Johnson, tight end, off waivers from Denver. Put Steve Shiva, linebacker, on injured reserve.
GREEN BAY—Signed Darrell Thompson, running back and Matt Brock, defensive lineman. Waived Mike Merriweather, linebacker, and Curtis Duncan, wide receiver. Claimed Bernard Carter, linebacker, off waivers from Tampa Bay.
HOUSTON—Waived Lee Williamson, quarterback; Melvin Aldridge, safety; Jimmy Golden, guard; Keith Jack and Damon Mays, wide receivers; Willie Jennings and Leroy Truitt, defensive tackles; and Larry Kelm, and Jimmy Williamson, linebackers.
INDIANAPOLIS—Re-signed Jason Belser, defensive back.
KANSAS CITY—Waived Erick Anderson and Jerry Fresse, linebackers; Alex Van Pelt, quarterback; and Troy Riesler, defensive tackle.
L.A. RAIDERS—Waived Akili Colhoun and Tim Rattay, defensive tackles; Keith Franklin, linebacker; Quentin Newlin, offensive lineman; Cree Morris, quarterback; Wes Bender, running back, and Joe Krolik and Mike Alexander, wide receivers. Placed Greg Robinson, running back, on the physically unable-to-perform list.
L.A. RAMS—Waived Gene Bryant, running back; Matt Turk, punter; Yannie Jackson, tight end; Jeff Pahukoa and Ron Edwards, offensive linemen; and Sean LeChapelle, Turhan O'Bannon, Jermaine Rees and Greg McMurtry, wide receivers.
MIAMI—Waived Ronnie Woolfork, linebacker; Ethan Albright, offensive tackle; Kevin Brothen and Tony Rowell, guards; Tommy Pasan and Mark Sturdivant, defensive ends; Paul Francies, tight end; Calvin Jackson, cornerback; Pat Johnson and Mike Middleton, safeties; Bryan Rawley, wide receiver; and Jim Bullard, quarterback. Re-signed Greg Baty, tight end. Waived Dirk Berryman, kicker.
MINNESOTA—Waived Scott Adams, guard; Troy Riemer, offensive lineman; Edward Buck and Ron Carpenter, defensive backs; Todd Harrison and Derek Tennell, linebackers; Richard Jones, punter; Greg Manusky, linebacker; Odessa Turner, wide receiver; and J.J. Lasley, running back.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Theo Adams, offensive lineman. Waived Chris Dausin, offensive lineman.
SAN ANTONIO—Signed Moses Malone, center.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
ARIZONA—Waived Al Noga, defensive lineman.
CINCINNATI—Claimed Reggie Johnson, tight end, off waivers from Denver. Put Steve Shiva, linebacker, on injured reserve.
GREEN BAY—Signed Darrell Thompson, running back and Matt Brock, defensive lineman. Waived Mike Merriweather, linebacker, and Curtis Duncan, wide receiver. Claimed Bernard Carter, linebacker, off waivers from Tampa Bay.
HOUSTON—Waived Lee Williamson, quarterback; Melvin Aldridge, safety; Jimmy Golden, guard; Keith Jack and Damon Mays, wide receivers; Willie Jennings and Leroy Truitt, defensive tackles; and Larry Kelm, and Jimmy Williamson, linebackers.
INDIANAPOLIS—Re-signed Jason Belser, defensive back.
KANSAS CITY—Waived Erick Anderson and Jerry Fresse, linebackers; Alex Van Pelt, quarterback; and Troy Riesler, defensive tackle.
L.A. RAIDERS—Waived Akili Colhoun and Tim Rattay, defensive tackles; Keith Franklin, linebacker; Quentin Newlin, offensive lineman; Cree Morris, quarterback; Wes Bender, running back, and Joe Krolik and Mike Alexander, wide receivers. Placed Greg Robinson, running back, on the physically unable-to-perform list.
L.A. RAMS—Waived Gene Bryant, running back; Matt Turk, punter; Yannie Jackson, tight end; Jeff Pahukoa and Ron Edwards, offensive linemen; and Sean LeChapelle, Turhan O'Bannon, Jermaine Rees and Greg McMurtry, wide receivers.
MIAMI—Waived Ronnie Woolfork, linebacker; Ethan Albright, offensive tackle; Kevin Brothen and Tony Rowell, guards; Tommy Pasan and Mark Sturdivant, defensive ends; Paul Francies, tight end; Calvin Jackson, cornerback; Pat Johnson and Mike Middleton, safeties; Bryan Rawley, wide receiver; and Jim Bullard, quarterback. Re-signed Greg Baty, tight end. Waived Dirk Berryman, kicker.
MINNESOTA—Waived Scott Adams, guard; Troy Riemer, offensive lineman; Edward Buck and Ron Carpenter, defensive backs; Todd Harrison and Derek Tennell, linebackers; Richard Jones, punter; Greg Manusky, linebacker; Odessa Turner, wide receiver; and J.J. Lasley, running back.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Theo Adams, offensive lineman. Waived Chris Dausin, offensive lineman.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"When ya think I look REAL tough, say "hold it"!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

TUDOO
REBBI
UNCIDE
EMBLUF

WHY THE LAWYERS LOST TO THE ACCOUNTANTS:

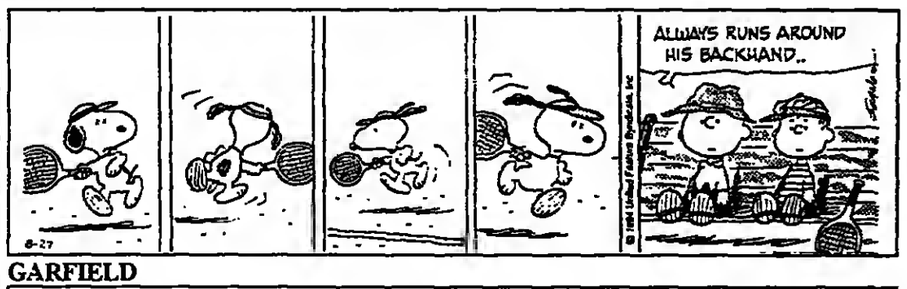
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THEY WERE [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JUNTOED PRIZE ROACH CHISEL GLARCE
Answer: (What he was accustomed to in the sales profession — A SHOE IN)

PEANUTS

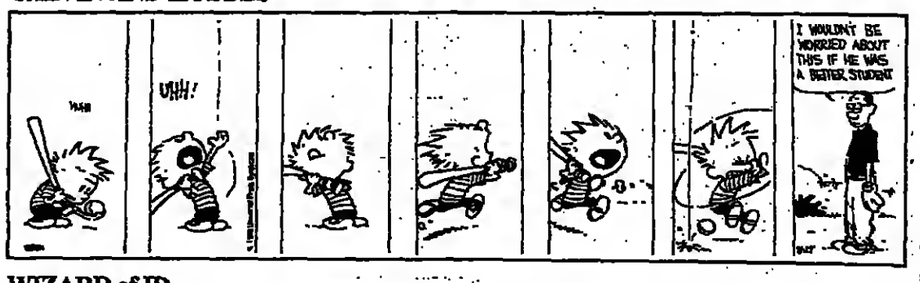


GARFIELD

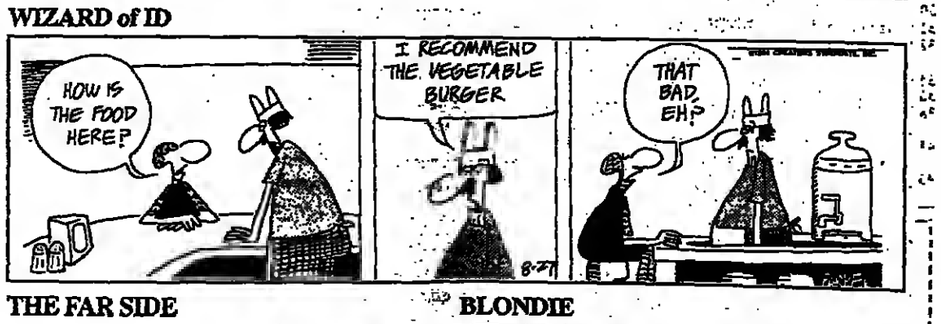
BEETLE BAILEY

DOONESBURY

CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE

"I'm starting to feel dependent."

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Star-Power Outage Dims the U.S. Open

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGON — It has come to the point that whenever I see a clip of one of the top 20 tennis players on TV I flinch. It's Pavlovian: Top tennis player, bad news. When is the last time tennis had anything to beat its chest about?

When it's not retirement it's burnout, and when it's not burnout it's a bizarre stabbing, or a stalking father, or a marijuana bust, or apathy, or injury, or under-achievement.

Vantage Point

I love tennis so much I watched an entire three-set seniors match the other day between Connors and Borg. Connors looks older than Sinatra and Borg was laboring so mightily he may as well have been Fred Perry, but I needed a tennis fix, and the quality of play between Borg and Connors couldn't be much lower than what we may watch for the next two weeks at the U.S. Open.

Pete Sampras had to pull out of an Open warmup tournament because of tendinitis in his ankle. Sampras is the No. 1 player in the world, maybe the new Laver, a genius without soap opera. Goran Ivanisevic, the No. 2 seed, also pulled up lame this week. Steffi Graf, the No. 1 woman, has been lying on the court during breaks stretching her troubled back.

Presumably, all three will play. If they don't, it's a sporting disaster. You might go to Wimbledon just to sit at Centre Court no matter who's playing, to eat the strawberries and cream, to smell the freshly cut grass and take a trip back to a time when players wore all white and used wooden rackets. But you go to the U.S. Open for the stars. You know how Americans are: to hell with tradition, give me Connors strutting and McEnroe swearing and Seles grunting.

But Connors, you'll remember, recently decided he wasn't fit enough to justify playing at the Open anymore. No Connors. McEnroe is in the TV booth. Seles has been away from the game so long after she was stabbed that one has to wonder whether she'll ever be a top player again, if a player at all.

Martina Navratilova could probably win this thing, except she's not coming. Who knows whether Graf will be able to play effectively, if at all? Jim Courier, Mr. Personality, appears to be in the early throes of burnout, although he says he'll play the Open. Jennifer Capriati is somewhere doing what she should have been doing in the first place: trying to grow up.

Any woman could lose to Mary Pierce, but you never know when she'll have to pull out of a tournament at the last second because her lunatic father may blow in Pierce, if her pop stays away, has the talent and the game to beat Graf at her best and maybe even Seles at her best, but Who knows when she'll have to go running for safety?

We know Gabriela Sabatini will play, but for how long? How many breakthroughs has one woman had, and not capitalized on? Is it possible we're looking at a U.S. Open where Arantxa Sánchez Vicario is the favorite?

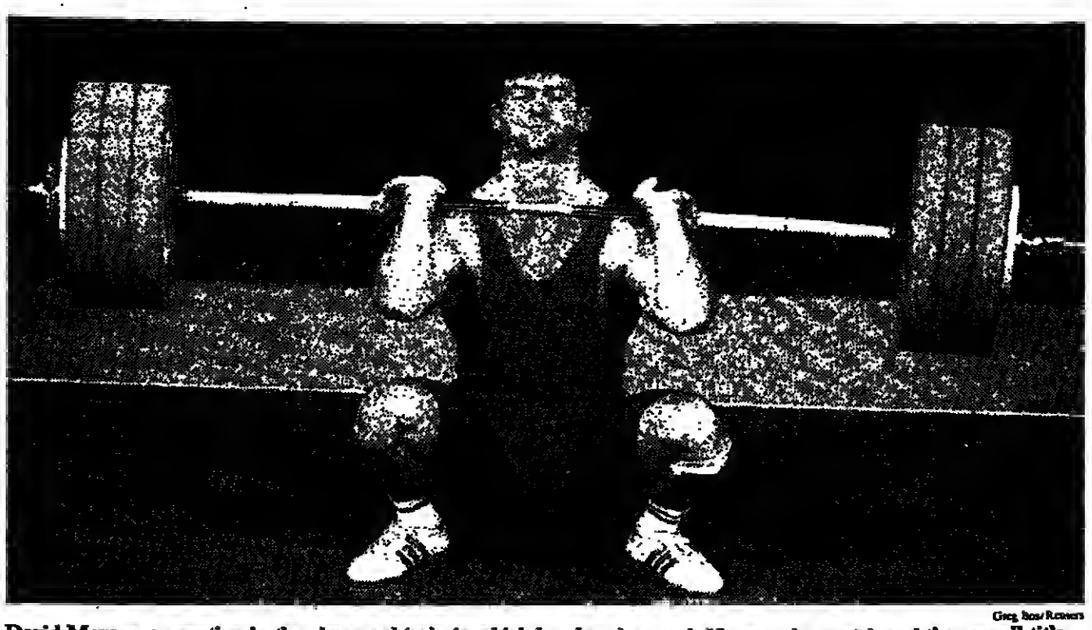
On the men's side, it looks like Boris Becker and Andre Agassi have to carry the field, and I'll bet the ranch one of 'em is going out in the first or second round. Who knows anymore about Stefan Edberg? And whatever happened to Michael Stich? Why can't anybody sustain excellence for more than two months anymore? Are we looking at a men's final of Michael Chang vs. Todd Martin? A women's final of Sánchez Vicario vs. a Maleeva?

I know there'll be plenty of good tennis. The best part of the Open is going to the sidecourts early in the week and watching two hard-working pros kill themselves in the sweltering heat. There are youngsters, like Lindsay Davenport, who bear watching.

But the U.S. Open is tennis on Broadway. I want stars because stars create passion, which creates drama, which gets the Stadium Court loud and vulgar, which produces the best tennis in the world.

What's happened to tennis is the same thing that happened to boxing, and recently the NBA. The stars were not replaced. You can talk about Laver and Borg being gentlemen all you want, but their civility was appreciated only because Nastase, Connors and McEnroe were there for vivid, striking contrast. You don't have to have misbehavior to have exciting tennis, but you do have to have behavior of some kind, and you have to have women and men who you know are going to get to the semis, whether through tenacity or genius. Courier is dislikable enough, but genius? Please.

Sampras is genius all right, but where's his foil? Becker or Agassi? Maybe, if the tennis public is lucky. At the moment, the sport is lacking brilliance, it's lacking rivalries, it's lacking drama, and as a result, it's lacking viewers.



Greg Bos/Reuters

David Morgan competing in the clean and jerk, in which he placed second. He won the snatch and the overall title.

Australian Diver And a Canadian Each Win 2d Gold

The Associated Press

VICTORIA, British Columbia — Michael Murphy of Australia overcame Robert Morgan's early lead to win the men's 10-meter platform diving title at the Commonwealth Games and collect his second gold medal of the competition.

Annie Pelletier of Canada also won her second gold by rallying to win the women's 3-meter springboard. Pelletier, who also won the 1-meter competition, edged a countrywoman, Paige Gordon, by 0.78 of a point, and Australia's Jodie Rogers won the bronze.

Murphy, who also won the 3-meter springboard and was second in the 1-meter event, was 10 points behind Morgan, of Wales, the defender, during the first four compulsory dives but overtook him during the later, more acrobatic ones.

In round three, Morgan produced a piked reverse dive that brought whoops of delight from the fans. One of the judges scored it 10.00 and two others gave him 9.5. Even Murphy did not score that highly in the entire 10-dive competition.

But the 20-year-old Australian was more consistent during the last six dives and took the lead in round six.

Murphy totaled 614.70 points, Morgan had 585.96 and Claude Villeneuve of Canada, who took up diving only four years ago, collected the bronze with 581.22.

Canada threatened a sweep of the medals in the women's springboard when Mary DePiero, the 1990 1-meter champion, placed third after eight dives. But her final two were disastrous and Rogers, who won a silver in the 1-meter event, came up with two good ones to overtake her. DePiero, who won a bronze off the 1-meter board, finished sixth.

Pelletier, whose last two dives produced the highest two scores, totaled 529.86 points and Gordon had 529.08. Rogers scored 474.81 ahead of countrywoman Vanessa Baker, who had 466.77.

South Africa won its first gold medals at the Commonwealth Games in 36 years, in men's and women's fours lawn bowling.

The gold came in a genteel sport in which competitors roll black balls across smooth grass. Swearing is strictly forbidden, but competitors are allowed to drink beer and smoke cigarettes while they play.

South Africa had won one silver and three bronze medals before Thursday, and they expect to win more. They would have to come in track and field, the only sport where South Africa has any athletes remaining. The chances rest with the pole vaulter Okkert Brits, the 800-meter runner Hezekiel Sepeng, the 1,500-meter runner Johan Landsman and the women's high jumper Charmaine Weaver.

The Australians added to their medal cache Thursday in diving, cycling, walking and weight-lifting.

The only track events Thursday were outside the stadium in two race walks, both won by Australians.

Kerry Saxby-Junna won the women's 10-kilometer walk in 44 minntes 25 seconds for her second straight gold medal in the event. Nicholas A'Hern won the men's 30-kilometer walk at 2:07:53.

Australians won all three cycling events with Games' records. Bradley McGee took the men's 4,000-meter pursuit race in 4:31.371, Kathryn Watt won the women's 3,000 pursuit event in 3:48.522, and Stuart O'Grady captured the men's 10-mile race in 18:50.453.

The Bulgarian-born Kiril Kounev, the 1989 world champion now competing for Australia, swept all three gold medals in the 83-kilogram class in weight-lifting, a competition marred when John McEwan of Scotland broke his right arm during a lift.

Canada qualified five fighters into Saturday's boxing finals.

IOC Is Expected to Fill U.S. Vacancy

The Associated Press

PARIS — Anita DeFrantz will soon have another American sitting near her on the International Olympic Committee.

DeFrantz has been the sole U.S. member on the IOC since 1991, when Robert Helmick resigned amid conflict-of-interest allegations.

After a search of nearly three years, the vacancy is expected to be filled. DeFrantz indicated that the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, had agreed on the replacement and the name would be announced at the end of the IOC session in Paris on Sept. 5.

The list of candidates includes Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and former Atlanta mayor who currently holds a high position on the organizing committee for the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

Young's was one of four names submitted recently to Samaranch by the U.S. Olympic Committee president, LeRoy Walker. The others were the outgoing USOC executive director, Harvey Schiller; USOC vice president, Michael Lenard, and the international swimming federation vice president, Ross Wales.

Three other names were reportedly added to the list. All are presidents of international sports federations: Jim Easton (archery), George Killian (basketball) and Don Porter (softball).

Getting a second member on the IOC is especially important for the United States with Atlanta hosting the next Olympics and Salt Lake City, Utah, bidding for the 2002 Winter Games.

"It will be nice having someone to share the work," said DeFrantz, who has been on the IOC executive board since 1992.

The naming of the new member will come at the end of a 10-day gathering of Olympic officials from around the world, coinciding with the 100th anniversary of the modern Olympic movement.

The IOC executive board meets Friday through Sunday. The 12th Olympic Congress will be held next week, with more than 2,000 delegates addressing issues affecting the future of the movement, and will be followed by the IOC session Sept. 4 and 5.

The executive board will bear progress reports from organizers of the next three Olympics: Atlanta, Nagano, Japan (winter 1998), and Sydney (summer 2000).

The board will also receive representatives of the nine cities bidding for the 2002 Winter Games, including Salt Lake City. The others are: Sion, Switzerland; Poprad-Tatry, Czech Republic; Jaca, Spain; Sochi, Russia; Graz, Austria; Ostersund, Sweden; Quebec, and Tarvisio, Italy.

The IOC will choose four finalists in January before making the final selection next June.

A key issue for the IOC is the list of sports for the 2000 Games in Sydney. Samaranch has indicated that triathlon and taekwondo have a good chance of being added, but it appears unlikely that any sports will eliminated from the program.

Last year, a controversial report by the IOC program commission recommended dropping modern pentathlon, boxing, baseball, women's softball and synchronized swimming. But Samaranch has distanced himself from the report and indicated that he's not eager to cut any sports.

At least one IOC executive board member believes the program needs more streamlining.

"You might have to speculate that if the IOC doesn't eliminate anything and adds two more sports, who's going to take it seriously?" Dick Pound of Canada said. "There are some sports that you have to wonder if they're really relevant. You have to ask yourself if something like dressage [an equestrian event] is really an Olympic sport."

Who Gets the First Word?

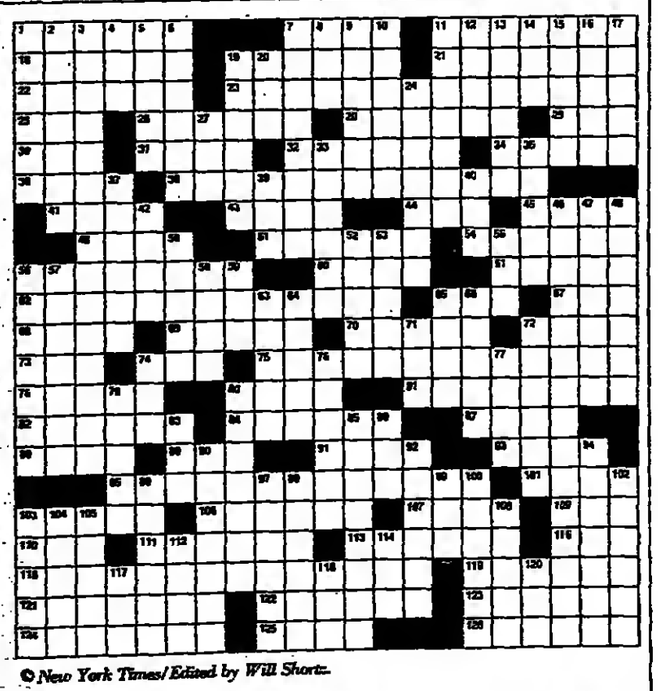
Reuters

PARIS — Olympic centenary celebrations got off to an embarrassing start on Friday with an official mix-up over whether President François Mitterrand of France or Prime Minister Edouard Balladur would open the Olympic Congress.

The International Olympic Committee had announced that Mitterrand would open its weeklong debate on the future of the Olympic movement on Monday, and its information director, Michele Verdier, told a news conference on Friday that, as far as the IOC knew, the president would appear.

But a presidential spokesman said later that Mitterrand had never been scheduled to open the Congress and that the function would be performed by Balladur.

BIBLE STORIES By Randolph Ross



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

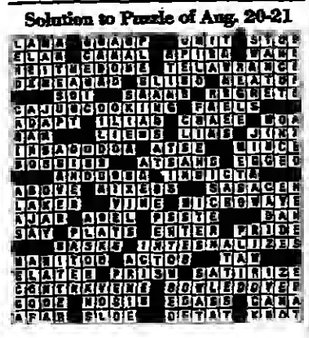
ACROSS

1 Nursery
7 Ointment
11 Former occupant
18 Gas fuel
19 Microgrooves
21 The scholarly life
22 Fast writers
23 Lillian Hellman title from The Song of Solomon
25 Call to the U.S.C.G.
26 "Domani" singer, 1955
28 Worst
29 Calendario period
30 Flightless bird
31 King of comedy
32 Swedish currency
34 Rival of Hires
36 Lacking
38 Irwin Shaw title from Psalms
41 Its HQ is in Brussels
43 Jupiter, e.g.
44 Set the pace
45 Medical suffix
49 Zhivago's love
51 In
54 Mean
56 Guinness superlative
60 Basin adjunct
61 Arab League member
62 Pearl Buck title from Mark
65 Long opening
67 Golden time
68 Bore
69 Exactitude
70 Mazda model
72 One —— (ball game)
73 Number of Disney Dalmatians
74 Penultimate letter
75 Upton Sinclair title from Matthew
78 Spiteful
80 Writing on the biblical wall
81 Late afternoons in Kensington
82 Starts of 29-Across
84 Some simians
87 Bathe
88 Sinclair rival
89 Lodge
91 Primary source: Abbr.
93 Lord's worker
95 John Heisey title from Psalms
101 Something to follow
103 Model material
106 French seaport
107 "My People" author
109 Plane heading
110 Philanthropist Lilly
111 Pass, as on the golf course
113 Convenient
115 Repose
116 William Faulkner title from II Samuel
119 University of California campus
121 Mosaic piece
122 Razes
123 Manifest
124 Enters by osmosis
125 Some texts, for short
126 Papyrus plants

DOWN

1 Nobel physicist Victor et al.
2 Living room piece
3 Ernest Hemingway title from Ecclesiastes
4 Exception
5 —— Gay
6 Make ocean water drinkable
7 Escape
8 Need a doctor
9 Covered, as with paint
10 Parceling (out)
11 1980's sitcom
12 Bullets
13 Beach cover-up
14 —— Annie of "Oklahoma!"
15 Ross Perot, e.g.
16 Tinker with the text
17 Plant again
19 High
20 Fractional suffixes
24 Fisherman, perhaps
27 Fan's encouragement
33 Cursory
35 Unanimously
37 Liberty Island attraction
39 House vote
40 Surplus
42 Vein contents
46 James Jones title from Mark
47 Echo
48 Places for whips
50 Murphy Brown's baby
52 "You —— one"
53 Middle fingers
55 Watch
56 Special performance
57 Glenn and Metzenbaum
58 Mrs. Paul Simon
59 Fix
63 He swears
64 One of Chekhov's "Three Sisters"
65 Kitchen extension
66 1986 Indy winner Bobby
71 Nova Scotia hrs.
72 Statistical graphs
74 Casper's st.
76 Afresh
77 Sched. info
79 Part of a French countdown
80 Flamenco guitarist Carlos
83 Watch junior
85 Particles
86 Part of R.S.V.P.
90 "God is ——, that he should lie": Numbers
92 Sparkles
94 Bankroll
96 City near Vesuvius
97 Telescope name
98 Mitterrand's home
99 "Cabaret" lyricist Fred
100 Crimson rivals
102 Prairie homes
103 Rhythms
104 "Tiny Alice" playwright
105 Gauze fabric
108 Moxie
112 Actress —— Singer
114 Mr. Sun
117 Daddy Warbucks henchman, with "The"
118 Part of e.r.a.: Abbr.
120 Kid —— (children's TV)

Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 20-21



DAVE BARRY

So We're Overweight

MIAMI — Guess what: Americans are too fat. This fact was discovered recently by a panel of concerned experts and reported extensively in the news media, as though it were a shocking revelation.

The truth, of course, is that we Americans already know we have a weight problem. We notice it every time we get out of the shower and look in the bathroom mirror and see our head sitting on top of what appears to be a towel-clad manatee. We notice it when we're unable to get our wallet out of the back pocket of our relaxed-fit jeans without the aid of power tools. We notice it every time we tune in to TV talk shows, which discuss weight control almost as much as they discuss major national issues, by which I mean O. J. Simpson.

So we know we're too fat. But that did not stop a panel of concerned experts from reminding us. This was a different panel from the one that announced recently that — get ready — Mexican food contains a lot of fat. This is also how the media reacted when previous concerned expert panels announced that there was fat in Italian food, Chinese food, fast food, any breakfast food that does not taste like mulch, and of course the ultimate Death Food-movie popcorn.

□

What I want to know is, do these expert panels honestly believe we don't know what these foods contain?

We know perfectly well that we're eating fat. We just wish you experts would stop REMINDING us. Because the truth is, we LIKE fat. That's the way we were designed by Mother Nature (who herself is a size 24). That's why we DON'T eat what you experts nag us to eat, namely, 27 individual portions per day of raw fruits and vegetables. We want to be like the mighty lion, which fears nothing and eats Mexican food whenever it chooses.

But we never hear this kind of good news from panels of concerned experts. They're too busy doing studies to prove yet again that we weigh too much and eat the wrong foods and don't exercise enough and watch too much TV and raise our kids wrong and smoke and drink and secretly pick our noses. And they LOVE to remind us that we're stupid. Just about every week you read a news story in which experts announce an alarming new study showing that seven out of every 10 Americans don't know how many limbs they have, or cannot correctly identify their home planet.

□

I want you concerned experts out there to put your ears down next to the page and listen closely to what I am about to say: WE KNOW WE'RE STUPID. You don't have to keep reminding us. We see the evidence all around us every day. For example: Virtually everybody who drives in front of me is an idiot. I constantly find myself behind drivers who are startled and baffled by virtually everything they encounter, as though they've never been outdoors before. They'll see, for example, a tree, and immediately they hit their brakes, as if they expect the tree to leap into the middle of the road. They also brake for mailboxes, buildings and their own rearview mirrors. But above all they brake for the most disturbing and mysterious of all earthly phenomena, a green traffic light, which causes them to come to a virtual standstill, paralyzed, until the light turns yellow and then red, at which point they accelerate to 275 miles per hour and shoot through the intersection, leaving me stuck at the light, shouting until spittle covers the dashboard.

My point, concerned experts, is that we already know what we're like. Your message has penetrated even our fat, stupid brains. Some days we get so depressed about it that we think about committing suicide by deliberately swallowing movie popcorn. We would wash it down with diet soda.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

An American View of Cricket, the English 'Malaise'

MARY BLUME

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Groucho Marx, it is said, was taken to a cricket match and after 30 minutes of watching white-flanneled players moving balletically, and inscrutably, over the green, was asked how he was enjoying the game. "Fine," he replied. "When does it begin?"

Another American, Mike Marqusee, a Marxist of the Karl rather than Groucho tendency, went to his first cricket match in 1976 and fell in love with it although the game is considered beyond a foreigner's ken. Cricket has been called less a sport than a secret code, chess on grass, and, by a former Archbishop of Canterbury, organized loafing — boastfully self-deprecating descriptions that suggest only a true-blue Brit can play, or understand, it.

Nonsense, argues Marqusee: Cricket is no more difficult than baseball "although there are those funny little rules that only come into play at a certain part of the game." As for true-blue Englishmen, they may control the sport and give it an exclusive public school image, he says, but the best players these days are those who were considered lesser breeds in the days of empire.

Marqusee has written a novel about cricket in India and a study of the Labor party's campaign in the last election called "Defeat from the Jaws of Victory." His new book, a history of cricket called "Anyone But England," (published in London by Verso), got surprisingly friendly reviews.

"Even if what I said was offensive to the establishment, I'm not a threat to anybody," Marqusee said in a coffee shop in Islington, north London, where he lives. "I'm seen as such an eccentric in the cricket world that people think it's amusing if they don't agree — 'He's mad but this is a jolly interesting book.' "

No sport is as besotted with its past, he says, with its congealed notions of happy village greens, fair play, its elegiac note of "a ghostly batsman playing to the bowling of a ghost." It is a symbol of English democracy and continuity: had the French been capable of playing cricket with their peasants, the historian G. M. Trevelyan wrote, their châteaux would not have been burned.

Cricket is indeed the first modern team sport played on foot, Marqusee says, but he adds, "Cricket is no more the organic outgrowth of the ancient community of the village green than Magna Carta is the work of freedom-loving Saxons." It is, he argues, less the result of social harmony than of social hierarchy: its clubs were for the nobility and gentry, its professionals the servants of the clubs.

The batsmen were the elite, the bowlers were paid to throw the ball to them. The distinction, muddied when convenient, between gentlemen and players lasted until the final Gentlemen vs. Players match at Lord's in 1962. The first full Laws of Cricket was published in 1774 by the London Club whose president was the German-born son of George III, eager to prove his Englishness (he died an enviably English death after being struck on the head by a cricket ball).

Cricket's constitution, Marqusee says, is, like England's, unwritten and therefore open to abuse by those claiming to act in its name. A by-product of the forces that set the industrial revolution in motion, cricket's leitmotiv is *rus in urbe*, country in city. It suggests a transcendent code of behavior ("that's not cricket") and is truly English in its hypocrisy, in the way it lies to itself about itself — "the cult of the honest yeoman and the village green, in the denial of cricket's origins in commerce, politics, patronage and an urban society."

Marqusee's subtitle, "Cricket and the National Malaise," has become a cliché in recent years when the English team's defeats seemed to mirror the country's decline. But he takes the notion of malaise further back to suggest a hegemonic and exclusive view that has dogged the game from the start.

Even today, women are not allowed in the pavilion at Lord's and Marqusee says they were only accepted at Old Trafford a few years ago when a member pointed out that he *was* a woman, having had a sex change operation.

Market forces now drive the game as they do the country, Marqusee says, with company logos and hospitality boxes and corporate sponsorships and aberrant innovations such as Sunday matches in which the teams, instead of whites, wear what are called pajamas, wild-colored synthetic fabrics festooned with logos. "It's just ghastly. The reason they introduced this is because what they call the replica kit is a big seller in most sports and you can't sell replicas of all-whites."

Mike Marqusee on the playing field of Lord's.

The game also serves politicians. Norman Tebbit's notorious "cricket test" suggested that immigrants who rooted for non-English sides were not entitled to be considered true Englishmen. John Major earnestly promotes himself as a cricket lover.

"The Tory party is going through a crisis, as you know. Entering into Europe has been a trauma for them because it makes it difficult to reconcile old nationalist values with the free market. Major goes back and forth from one to the other and gets attacked by one side of his party or the other, so he grabs onto cricket as a way of saying I may be pro-Europe but I actually love the old England."

Marqusee's views are admittedly tinged by political bias but the strongest part of his book is his documentation of ugly racism encapsulated in the accusations in the summer of 1992 that the crack Pakistani team had tampered with the ball.

The cricket ball, worthy of a book of its own, has baffled physicists and befuddled umpires. It remains in play throughout the match (in baseball there are replacements as needed) and can, for example, be dampened with sweat or spit but not orangeade and pressed along its seam but never scratched by a fingernail. "Because the one ball stays in play the whole time, the issue of what you can and can't do has always been a controversy and the line is gray.

"My basic argument is that the gray line is everywhere, it means that the powers that enforce the rules do so as and when it suits them. And when it suits them in this country is when they play against a black side."

This summer, just as Marqusee's book was coming out, England's captain, Mike Atherton, was seen rubbing dirt from his pocket onto the ball and action had to be taken after the false accusations against Pakistan. The result, says Marqusee, was typical English hypocrisy: Atherton was not found guilty but was fined.

"Whether or not what Atherton did is illegal is uncertain because the laws are drafted in the most open-ended and ambiguous way and inconsistently enforced. I don't feel Atherton did anything wrong. It made no sense, it's as if people saw in all its incoherence, all its inconsistency, its inconclusiveness, everyone's refusal to grasp the nettle that sums us up at the moment."

Marqusee sees no inconsistency between his politics and his love of cricket — "A lot of leftwingers, including me, are traditionalists in cricket matters of many kinds" — and he can easily imagine a nationalized cricket in which entrance tickets would be free, a lot more people would be able to play, women would be admitted to the pavilion, and everyone would wear white.

He doesn't play himself but had he the gift he would like to be a left arm spin-bowler. "It's the equivalent of a screwball pitcher or a curve ball pitcher in baseball. It's a magician's art."

From the start he was entranced by the game's timeless pace and mixture of grace and guile. He also likes the fact that, except for fast bowlers, cricketers need not be super athletes.

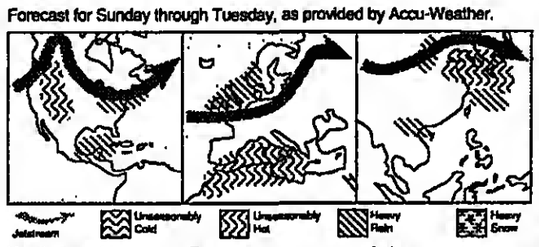
"You can be fat and be a good cricketer, that's one of the things I like about it. Since the '80s there's been this thing of super-muscularity and scientific fitness, it's killed tennis. In cricket you get the short and the tall and the lean and the not so lean."

Like baseball, cricket is a symbol of lost innocence and memories, false or not, of the small town and the village green. What Marqusee objects to is the way cricket has been used as a vehicle for the national destiny and moral character. "It is distortion and it doesn't do the game any favors."

He uses as his epigraph "At the Ball Game" by William Carlos Williams, with its last lines "all to go end save beauty / the eternal . . . ". That is also the way he sees cricket: "It's just a game," he says. "It has no higher moral purpose than that."

WEATHER

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America

Warm weather this weekend into Monday from Washington D.C., to Boston will give way to cooler, drier weather Tuesday. Thunderstorms will occur from Chicago to Boston Sunday into Monday. Denver to Calgary will be sunny and hot. A tropical storm may form in the Gulf of Mexico

Europe

London will be windy and cool Sunday into Tuesday with a few showers Sunday. Oslo and Stockholm will have damp, cool weather Sunday into Tuesday. Madrid will be sunny and hot while Paris will be breezy and cool with some sunshine. Southeastern Europe will be pleasant.

Asia

A heat wave will envelop all of Japan Sunday into early next week. Korea will be very warm, but a few stray thunderstorms are possible. Heavy thunderstorms will remain just west of Beijing through Tuesday. Typhoon Gladys will approach Shanghai early next week.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algarve	31/88	21/70	s	28/84	21/70	s
Amsterdam	19/66	15/59	sh	18/64	14/57	pc
Ankara	31/88	15/59	s	29/84	14/57	s
Athens	31/88	23/73	s	33/91	23/73	s
Barcelona	29/84	22/71	s	28/84	22/71	s
Belgrade	26/79	15/59	pc	31/88	18/64	s
Berlin	22/71	16/59	sh	22/71	11/52	c
Brussels	22/71	13/55	sh	20/68	11/52	pc
Budapest	25/79	16/61	pc	29/84	16/61	pc
Copenhagen	20/68	13/55	sh	19/66	9/48	sh
Costa Del Sol	33/89	24/75	s	31/88	23/73	s
Dublin	16/61	7/44	pc	17/62	9/48	pc
Edinburgh	14/57	11/52	sh	16/61	11/52	sh
Florence	30/86	17/63	s	31/88	19/66	s
Frankfurt	23/73	16/61	sh	33/73	12/53	pc
Geneva	25/77	15/59	pc	26/79	16/61	pc
Helsinki	18/64	12/53	pc	18/64	11/52	c
Istanbul	28/82	22/71	pc	30/86	20/68	s
Las Palmas	27/80	22/71	s	28/82	22/71	s
Lisbon	29/84	20/68	s	29/82	19/66	s
London	19/66	9/48	sh	18/64	9/48	pc
Madrid	35/95	19/66	s	34/93	19/64	s
Milan	29/82	18/64	pc	29/84	19/66	pc
Moscow	19/66	10/50	pc	21/70	13/55	pc
Munich	22/71	14/57	sh	24/75	13/55	pc
Nice	29/82	18/64	s	28/82	19/66	s
Oslo	18/64	11/52	sh	18/64	9/48	sh
Palma	28/82	22/71	s	29/84	24/75	s
Paris	24/75	14/57	sh	22/71	12/53	pc
Prague	22/71	15/59	sh	24/75	13/55	pc
Reykjavik	13/55	9/48	r	13/55	8/46	pc
Rome	31/88	18/64	s	31/88	21/70	s
St. Petersburg	21/70	9/48	s	22/71	11/52	pc
Stockholm	18/64	12/53	sh	18/64	10/50	sh
Strasbourg	23/73	15/59	sh	24/75	12/53	pc
Tallinn	19/66	12/53	pc	19/66	12/53	c
Venice	27/80	21/70	pc	29/84	22/71	s
Vienna	22/71	16/61	pc	24/75	16/61	pc
Warsaw	24/75	13/55	pc	24/75	12/53	pc
Zurich	24/75	16/61	pc	26/79	14/57	pc

Oceania

Auckland	16/61	8/46	s	16/61	8/46	pc
Sydney	22/71	12/53	s	21/70	13/55	s

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Beirut	31/88	22/71	s	31/88	23/73	s
Cairo	35/95	21/70	s	34/93	21/70	s
Damascus	30/86	16/61	s	30/86	17/62	s
Jerusalem	28/82	16/64	s	28/82	19/66	s
Luxor	39/102	21/70	s	41/106	23/73	s
Riyadh	40/104	23/73	s	41/106	24/75	s

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Bangkok	33/89	24/75	t	33/89	24/75	pc
Beijing	33/89	22/71	pc	33/91	23/73	s
Hong Kong	32/89	26/79	r	33/91	26/79	pc
Manila	31/88	23/73	pc	29/84	23/73	pc
New Delhi	31/88	27/80	t	33/89	26/79	pc
Seoul	33/91	26/79	pc	32/89	26/79	pc
Shanghai	33/91	26/79	pc	33/91	26/79	pc
Singapore	33/89	26/79	pc	33/89	24/75	pc
Taipei	33/91	22/73	pc	33/89	23/73	pc
Tokyo	34/93	26/77	pc	34/93	27/80	pc

Africa

Algiers	29/84	22/71	s	30/86	21/70	s
Cape Town	19/66	8/46	s	18/64	8/46	s
Casablanca	28/84	20/68	s	28/82	19/66	s
Harare	18/64	11/52	t	22/71	12/53	pc
Lagos	27/80	23/73	t	28/82	24/75	pc
Nairobi	21/70	11/52	pc	22/71	12/53	pc
Tunis	31/88	20/68	s	32/89	22/71	pc

North America

Anchorage	16/57	3/41	sh	13/55	6/43	pc
Atlanta	32/89	21/70	s	33/91	21/70	s
Boston	33/89	19/64	pc	31/88	18/64	pc
Chicago	32/89	20/68	t	29/84	17/62	pc
Denver	30/86	15/59	s	33/89	13/55	pc
Detroit	30/86	19/64	pc	30/86	16/61	pc
Honolulu	30/86	23/73	pc	30/86	24/75	pc
Houston	34/93	23/73	pc	35/95	23/73	s
Los Angeles	33/91	22/71	pc	31/88	21/70	pc
Miami	31/88	26/79	t	32/89	23/77	t
Minneapolis	27/80	16/61	t	23/77	14/57	pc
Montreal	26/79	13/55	pc	22/73	11/52	pc
Nassau	32/89	24/75	pc	32/89	25/77	pc
New York	32/89	22/71	pc	32/89	23/73	pc
Phoenix	42/108	27/80	pc	39/102	27/80	pc
San Juan	31/70	14/57	s	22/71	13/55	s
Seattle	24/75	12/53	pc	23/73	12/53	pc
Toronto	26/79	14/57	pc	24/75	14/57	t
Washington	32/89	21/70	s	32/89	22/71	s

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Buenos Aires	21/70	11/52	s	33/71	13/55	pc
Caracas	27/80	20/68	pc	28/82	21/70	pc
Lima	18/64	18/61	s	18/64	19/66	c
Mexico City	24/75	13/55	t	24/75	14/57	pc
Rio de Janeiro	23/73	18/64	c	24/75	18/64	pc
Santiago	21/70	7/44	s	17/62	2/35	c

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

PEOPLE

STRIKING back. **Faye Dunaway** is suing composer-producer **Andrew Lloyd Webber** for more than $6 million over her dismissal from the starring role in the musical "Sunset Boulevard." Dunaway, 53, claims defamation, breach of contract and fraud in the court complaint. Just weeks before Dunaway was set to take over the role of Norma Desmond, Lloyd Webber's company issued a statement saying that after several weeks of rehearsals Dunaway wasn't up to the job. She was fired June 22 and the show closed June 26 in Los Angeles. Lloyd Webber has dismissed Dunaway's suit as a "public relations stunt" and said in a published statement, "We will take the severest action against her insulting, damaging and defamatory remarks."

□

Marlon Brando, 70, considers himself "lucky" with women, including **Marilyn Monroe**. "We had an affair and saw each other intermittently for years," Brando said in his new book, "Brando: Songs My Mother Taught Me," coming next month.

□

India's "bandit Queen," **Phoolan Devi**, threatened to set herself on fire if a film on her life, screened at the Cannes film festival and elsewhere, was released in New Delhi without her permission. Devi, who spread terror in Madhya Pradesh state after she turned to banditry following her abduction and gang-rape by high-caste Hindu landlords, is now the wife of a politician, Umed Singh. "The film is an act of injustice against me," she said. "It is replete with facets totally against my life and character."

David Sprague/The Associated Press

Faye Dunaway: $6 million sunset?

□

Bob Dylan is suing Apple Computer Inc., claiming the company planned to steal his name for a new CD-ROM. Apple plans to call the product "Dylan" and has filed papers seeking a patent under that name, said Dylan's attorney. Dylan, whose real name is **Robert Zimmerman**, wants a temporary restraining order barring the use of his name.

□

Orson Welles's estate is suing **David Copperfield** over his use of film footage of the late actor and director performing magic. The lawsuit says Copperfield used 1945 footage of Welles without the consent of Welles's daughter, **Beatrice**. Copperfield says that he bought the footage from the widow of the film's producer, who said her husband owned all the rights to it.

□

Thousands of admirers and followers of **Mother Teresa** came from around the world to celebrate her 84th birthday at the headquarters of her Missionaries of Charity order in Calcutta.

هكذا من الاصل